

TEXTILE BULLETIN

Vol. 48

MARCH 14, 1935

No. 2

Many of the Largest Southern Mills *get cleaner and more dependable Lubrication*

by using  **NON-FLUID OIL** on Cards!

These big mills know the facts about NON-FLUID OIL. Tests in their own card rooms have shown them that when used in comb-boxes for example, it outlasts liquid oil 6 to 8 times, therefore saves money on oil bills.

They also know that because NON-FLUID OIL does not drip and leak like liquid oil, it gives cleaner and more dependable lubrication and *prevents damage to Card Clothing and Stock.*

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TEXTILE BULLETIN



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Report From Federal Trade Commission Shows Losses For Cotton Mills

LOSSES for the two months of July and August, 1934, which preceded the general textile strike, as shown by average rates of return on total investments, are reported for 409 mills in the spinning and weaving and dyeing and finishing branches of the cotton textile industry, according to Part 11 of the Federal Trade Commission's conclusions following the investigation of that industry.

This report, which is the fifth installment in connection with the commission's inquiry into the textile industry, made by direction of the executive order of September 26th, deals with the 20 months from January 1, 1933, to August 31, 1934.

Prior reports have dealt with the woolen and worsted, silk and rayon, and thread and cordage branches of the industry.

Data on which the report is based were obtained from 84 spinning companies, 44 weaving companies, 206 combined spinning and weaving companies and 75 dyeing and finishing companies.

COTTON SPINNING COMPANIES

The 64 spinning companies supplying data used in the tabulation reported a total of 1,875,558 spindles installed as of August, 1934, which would represent about 31 per cent of the total spindles in spinning mills reported by the United States Bureau of the Census for 1931. The average total investment in the textile business for the 84 companies was approximately \$55,100,000 for the period of the investigation.

Average rates of return on their total investment during the period of the inquiry were as follows: For the first six months of 1933, 2.38 per cent; for the second half of 1933, 7.94 per cent; for the first half of 1934, 4.04 per cent, and for July and August, 1934, a loss of .61 per cent. These rates of return are computed on an annual basis.

For these 84 spinning mills, the proportion of the total manufacturing cost represented by raw material ranged from 52.62 per cent in the first half of 1933, down to 42.06 per cent for the second half of that year. For the 1934 months covered by the inquiry, the raw material proportion was between 42 and 44 per cent.

The proportion of labor cost to the total manufacturing cost for the spinning companies ranged from 23.84 per cent for the first half of 1933, up to 26.52 per cent for the

second half of that year, and approximated 26 per cent for the eight months of 1934 covered by the inquiry.

The proportion of total manufacturing cost due to processing tax ranged from 12.67 per cent for the last half of 1933, down to 11.65 per cent for July and August of 1934.

Other manufacturing expense represented a proportion of 23.54 per cent for the first half of 1933, and dropped to 17.81 per cent for the first half of 1934.

COTTON WEAVING COMPANIES

Returns by 44 weaving companies used in the report showed a total of 6,034 looms in place in August, 1934, representing approximately 35 per cent of the 17,275 looms reported installed in weaving mills only, by the census of manufactures for 1931. These 44 companies had an average total textile investment of approximately \$21,439,000 for the period of the investigation.

Rates of return for the 44 weaving companies, based on their total investment, were as follows: For the first half of 1933, 1.69 per cent; for the second half of 1933, 7.98 per cent; for the first half of 1934, 1.24 per cent; for July and August, 1934, a loss of 3.44 per cent. All rates of return are computed on an annual basis.

The proportion of raw material to the total manufacturing cost for the periods of the inquiry were as follows: For the first half of 1933, 62.25 per cent; for the second half of 1933, 60.82 per cent; for the first half of 1934, 65.03 per cent; for July and August, 1934, 61.15 per cent.

The proportion of labor cost to total manufacturing cost was as follows: For the first half of 1933, 22.07 per cent; for the second half of 1933, 22.49 per cent; for the first half of 1934, 21.55 per cent; for July and August, 1934, 24.83 per cent.

The proportion of other manufacturing expense was: For the first half of 1933, 15.68 per cent; for the second half of 1933, 15.39 per cent; for the first half of 1934, 13.41 per cent; for July and August, 1934, 14.01 per cent.

There was no processing tax during the first half of 1933. For the second half of 1933, this tax represented 1.3 per cent of the total manufacturing cost; for the eight months of 1934 covered by the inquiry, it represented .01 per cent.

(Continued on Page 9)

American "Advisors" to Communist Propaganda School

(New York American)

Bearing the approving names of TWENTY-SIX American college officials, a 24-page pamphlet is being circulated by Soviet Russia among American teachers, inviting them to become Summer students at the Moscow State University and to imbibe Communism at its very source—obviously for the purpose of making adept COMMUNIST PROPAGANDISTS out of them.

The pamphlet, together with an accompanying publicity statement, clearly reveals the nature and implications of the scheme. The following points are luminously emphasized:

1. That with the co-operation of travel companies, "a special low rate with many inducements" is offered to teachers making the Russian pilgrimage.

2. That the "Anglo-American Section of the Summer Session at the Moscow State University will begin July 16th and conclude August 25th.

3. That "instruction is in the English language, by an ALL-SOVIET faculty of professors and specialists. From time to time the school is addressed by PROMINENT SOVIET LEADERS."

4. That "the course 'Principles of the Collective and Socialist Society' IS PREREQUISITE FOR ADMISSION TO ALL OTHER COURSES."

The capitalized words are capitalized in the Communist pamphlet, thus furnishing proof that the Moscow Summer Session is wholly and solely a PROPAGANDA SCHOOL, maintained by the Soviet Government for the single objective of "indoctrinating" teachers in Communism.

5. That the Moscow Summer Session idea "originated as the result of an experiment conducted during the Summer of 1933 by a group of American educators"; that the 1933 "American Summer School in Russia" was attended by twenty-five "teachers and students of education"; that in 1934, two hundred and twelve students attended, including "undergraduates, principals, professors, psychologists, social workers," and that this year a thousand Americans are expected to subject themselves to the Communist virus.

6. That "there is considerable fraternization" among Russians and Americans at the Summer School.

7. That on conclusion of the Summer

School, the American students will have two weeks of "SUPERVISED TRAVEL" in Russia—which means, as the world knows, they will be shown precisely what THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT wants them to see, or to THINK THEY HAVE SEEN. Nothing else!

8. That "each year several American educators are invited to Moscow as resident advisors to the Summer Session. DR. GEORGE S. COUNTS and DR. HEBER HARPER, professors of education, Teachers College, Columbia University, will act as advisors during the Summer Session of 1935."

And this insidious propaganda, directed as it is against the institutions of America, is being filtered into American schools and colleges BY THE SOVIET AGENCY IN NEW YORK at the very time when the American Government itself has been compelled by Soviet duplicity to break off "friendly" conversations with Russia and to close all its Consulates in that hapless land of mass starvation and "blood purges"!

Who, besides the Soviet Government, is behind it?

EXTRACTS FROM DESCRIPTION OF COURSES OF SUMMER SCHOOL OF MOSCOW UNIVERSITY

Principles of the Collective and Socialist Society

"An elementary course, presenting and describing the basis ideas and institutions of Soviet society. Among the topics included in the course are: the theories underlying the Soviet State; the organization of the government and the Soviet economy."

Science and Technic in the U. S. S. R.

"The course will study the relation of social planning to scientific research in the Soviet Union. The course will include a description of the early types of planning under military Communism; The actual methods utilized in the preparation and execution of the first and second five-year plans. The student will be given an outline of the Marxian view of the role of science in socialist society, and an account of the co-ordinated development of the Soviet network of scientific research institutes. Soviet development in the fields of social and physical sciences will be studied."

American "Advisors" to Communist Propaganda School

MOSCOW STATE
UNIVERSITY

Summer
Session

(Anglo-American Section)

1935

July 16—August 25

MOSCOW
U. S. S. R.

American Representative

INTOURIST, INC.
Educational Department

545 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK, N. Y.

MOSCOW UNIVERSITY
SUMMER SESSION
(Anglo-American Section)

American Advisory Organization

INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION, INC.

Advisors: GEORGE S. COUNTS and HEBER HARPER

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of Pennsylvania.

HARVEY W. ZORBAUGH, Director, Clinic for the Social Adjust-
ment of Gifted Children, New York University.

Facsimile of front cover and second page of Soviet pamphlet, offering "special inducements" to American teachers to study Communism at Moscow State University.

As the front cover shows, this pamphlet is being circulated in this country by Intourist, Inc., the official travel agency of the Soviet Government.

The second page of the pamphlet is entirely filled with the names of American college professors comprising the "National Advisory Council" in this country—including two Columbia University professors who will be present at the coming session of the "American Summer School in Moscow" as official advisors on the spot.

Report From Federal Trade Commission Shows Losses For Cotton Mills

(Continued from Page 3)

COMBINED COTTON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES

Data obtained from 206 companies engaged at both spinning and weaving cotton showed 12,837,330 spindles and 302,727 looms in place as of August, 1934, representing about 54 per cent of the total spindles and 53 per cent of the total looms reported as in place in this class of mills by the United States Bureau of the Census. The average total textile investment for the 206 companies reporting was approximately 529,600,000 for the period of the inquiry.

Rates of return on their total investment as shown by these 206 companies were as follows: For the first half of 1933, 4.60 per cent; for the second half of that year, 9.46 per cent; for the first half of 1934, 4.99 per cent; for the July-August, 1934, period, a loss of .17 per cent. These rates of return are computed on an annual basis.

For the combined spinning and weaving companies, the proportion of raw material cost to the total manufacturing cost was 46.2 per cent for the first half of 1933, for the second half of that year, 38.08 per cent; for the first half of 1934, 41.11 per cent; and for the July-August, 1934, period, 41.5 per cent.

Labor's proportion of the total manufacturing cost was 27.62 per cent during the first half of 1933; 28.59 per cent for the second half of that year; 28.35 per cent for July and August, 1934.

Other manufacturing expense represented a proportion of 26.18 per cent for the first half of 1933; 20.38 per cent for the second half of that year; 19.21 per cent for the first half of 1934; and 19.76 per cent for July and August, 1934.

There was no processing tax levied during the first half of 1933. For the second half of that year, it represented 12.95 per cent of the total manufacturing cost; 11.33 per cent for the first half of 1934, and 10.48 per cent for July and August, 1934.

On the subject of possible wage increase in this class of mills, the report notes that an increase of 21.21 per cent resulting from decreasing working hours by 17½ per cent without decrease in pay could have been absorbed during the first six-month period of the inquiry and have left a profit on sales of the spinning and weaving companies amounting to \$775,706. However, an increase in wages of as much as 33.33 per cent would have resulted in a loss on sales of \$4,718,289 for that period. For the second six months of 1933, the most profitable period of the inquiry, an increase of 33.33 per cent in wages, equivalent to a reduction of 25 per cent in time worked, could have been paid and left a profit on sales of \$5,549,136 for the 206 companies. For the first half of 1934, an increase in wage cost of 17.65 per cent would have left the companies a net profit on sales of \$858,013. However, a wage increase of 33.33 per cent would have resulted in a loss to the companies of more than 9 million dollars. For the July-August, 1934, period, for which the companies reported a loss on sales, an increase in wages would have increased the amount of the companies' loss.

DYEING AND FINISHING COMPANIES

Data for four cotton dyeing and finishing companies operating on owned materials, and 71 companies operat-

ing on goods owned by others, are included in the report. The average total textile investment for the four stock dyeing and finishing companies approximated \$1,564,100 per company, as compared with \$1,013,800 per company for the 71 commission dyers and finishers.

Rates of return on total investment, computed on an annual basis, for the four stock dyeing and finishing companies were as follows: For the first half of 1933, 4.93 per cent; for second half of 1933, 10.25 per cent; for the first half of 1934, 3.06 per cent; for July and August, 1934, a loss of 2.9 per cent.

Rates of return on total investment, computed on an annual basis, for the 71 commission dyeing and finishing companies, were as follows: For the first half of 1933, 4.67 per cent; for the second half of that year, 4.04 per cent; for the first half of 1934, 4.55 per cent, and for July and August, 1934, a loss of 8.57 per cent.

For the four stock companies reporting, the proportion of the cost of raw material to the total manufacturing cost ranged from 74.79 per cent for the first half of 1933, to 79.85 per cent for July and August, 1934.

Labor's proportion of the total manufacturing cost ranged from a high of 12.61 per cent for the first half of 1933, to a low of 10.88 per cent during the second half of that same year. For the first half of 1934, it was 11.11 per cent, and for July and August, 1934, 10.91 per cent.

The proportion of other manufacturing expense to total manufacturing cost ranged from 12.60 per cent during the first half of 1933, down to 9.24 per cent for July and August, 1934.

For the 71 commission dyeing and finishing companies, the proportion of raw material cost to total manufacturing cost ranged from a high of 33.37 per cent during the first half of 1933, down to 29.32 per cent for July and August, 1934. The latter figure included a processing tax of .02 per cent. For the last half of 1933, the processing tax was .65 per cent, and .06 per cent for the first half of 1934.

The proportion of labor cost to total manufacturing cost ranged from 36.65 per cent during the first half of 1933, up to 40.39 per cent during the July and August, 1934, period.

The proportion of other manufacturing cost was 29.98 per cent in the first half of 1933, dropped to 27.58 per cent during the first half of 1934, and increased to 30.29 per cent for July and August, 1934.

Originally, the commission's textile inquiry covered a period between January 1, 1933, and August 31, 1934, inclusive. Subsequently, the President directed the inquiry be extended to cover the last four months of 1934. This inquiry is now being conducted.

SAYS REPORT EMPHASIZES PLIGHT

Goldthwaite H. Dorr, president of the Cotton-Textile Institute, gave out the following statement:

"The report of the Federal Trade Commission made public serves to emphasize again the distressing plight of the cotton textile industry.

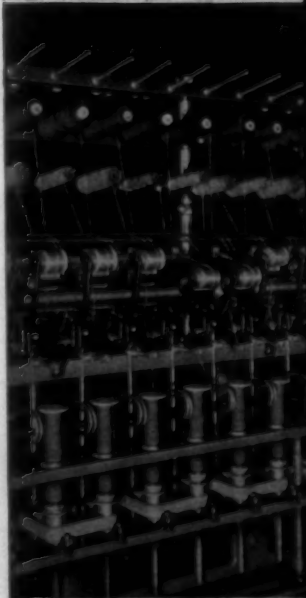
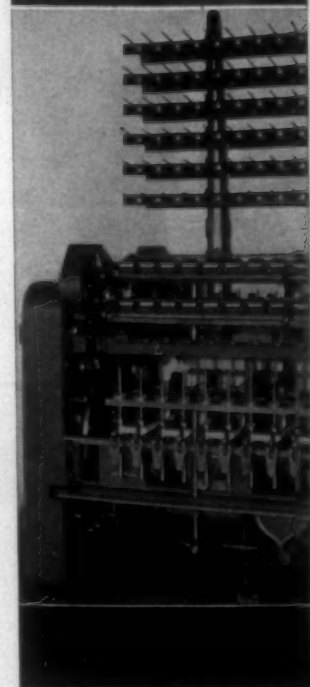
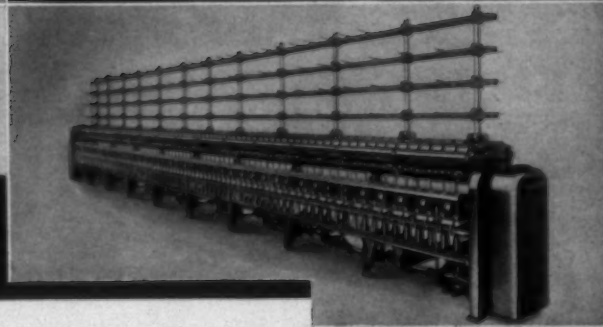
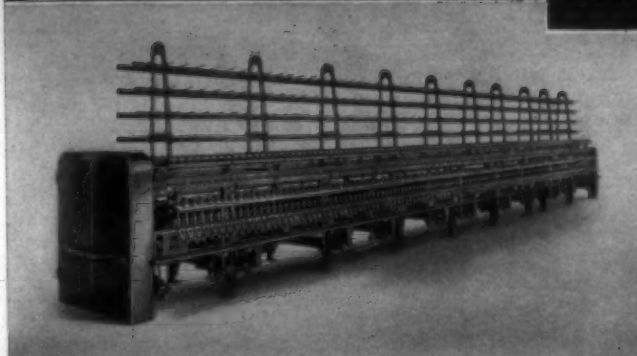
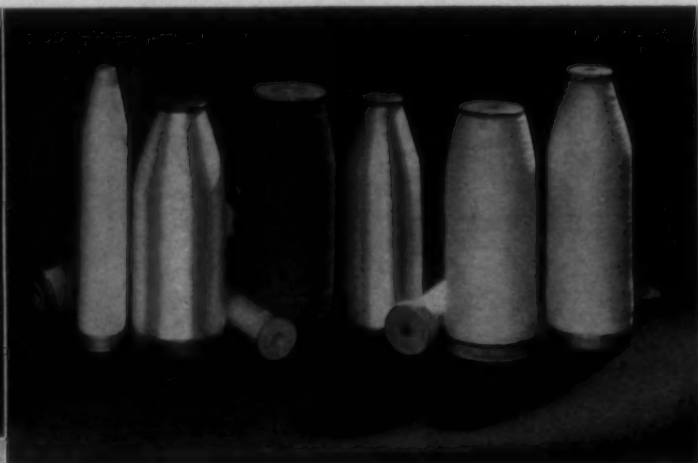
"With increased labor costs, losses in both export and domestic markets to low cost foreign competition, and the heavy processing tax, the industry which made some profit in 1933 and in the first half of 1934, chiefly as the result of appreciation of inventory, has, since July of that year, been operating in the red.

"The report covers the financial status of 409 companies engaged in the spinning, weaving and finishing of cotton yarns and fabrics, showing these companies to have lost money in July and August, 1934, at rates of from .17 per cent annually for weaving and spinning companies, to 8.57 per cent annually for dyeing and finishing companies. That record is typical of the industry as a

(Continued on Page 30)

HIGH SPEED TWISTERS

for • COTTON
• WORSTED
• RAYON
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... LARGE PACKAGE TWISTING
for long length, knotless yarns.
... WINDING and DOUBLING costs
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at minimum.
... BANISH SINGLES in two ply and
all plied knots in multiple ply yarns. . .
... NOVELTY YARNS in endless
combinations are made chiefly on Whitin
Novelty Yarn Twisters, which are adapt-
able to quick market changes in styles. . .

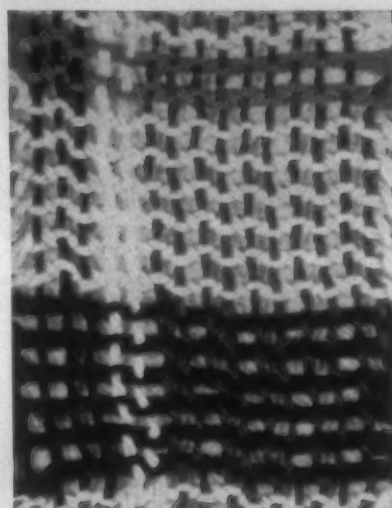
WHITIN

Charlotte

WHITINSVILLE

Atlanta

New Cotton Cloths for Spring Season Shown By Institute



Cotton fabrics for the spring and summer, in point of design, color, weave and texture, are in step with the new trend toward the "dramatic" fashions, according to the 1935 *Swatch Book*, just released by the Cotton-Textile Institute. The booklet presents a representative assortment of new cotton fabrics selected by an impartial jury of fashion authorities on the staffs of *Harper's Bazaar*, *Vogue* and *Women's Wear Daily*, from thousands of swatches submitted to the Institute by manufacturers and converters of cotton goods throughout the industry.

A new addition to the swatching service this year is a page of style notes and sketches of outstanding types of popular fashions with suggestions on the proper cotton fabrics to be used in their making.

Increased leisure accruing to women of all budget levels has focussed attention on play and play clothes this year as never before. Cottons to meet this development are offered in a wide assortment of new fabrics especially adapted for active and spectator sports wear. Rich and vivid peasant colorings lend a dramatic quality to seersuckers, ginghams, piques and homespun.

WEAVES TAKE DRAMATIC TURN

Weaves, too, have taken a dramatic turn. Unusual piques are shown with wide and narrow wale combinations, raised pattern effects and crepey stripes. Some novelty seersuckers this year combine a smooth and crinkly stripe to vary the all-over blistered effect. Cotton crashes are particularly striking this season in their bright gypsy colors, many of them with vivid slub yarns woven in at irregular intervals.

Gabardines, tricotines and awning striped materials which are firm in texture but light in weight offer practical suggestions for sturdy "play clothes" that have an

important place in the approaching season's washion picture.

"The cotton coat, to slip on over spring and summer dresses—day and evening—is the tops," says the fashion sheet. Here again, is no scarcity of fabrics to choose from. New and practical for both coats and suits are the crashes, crocheted effects and novelties of heavy appearance but, in reality, light in weight and cool, soft and comfortable to wear.

HOMESPUN TYPES

Homespun types are accorded a prominent place among fashion-right coatings this season. The lively peasant colorings are distinctive weaves in lighter fabrics are popular for other types of sports clothes. Wide wale corduroys and suede cloths are also favored for coats and suits for early spring.

For daytime and town wear, too, many new and improved cottons make their appearance for the first time in the *Swatch Book*. Laces, nets, matelasses and seersuckers in sheer weights make an attractive variety of blouses for both sports and dressy occasions. Nubber sheers in distinctive checked patterns will be quite in evidence. Many of the swisses take on added sophistication in color and design and come forward for town frocks for the business woman. Among the more unusual fabrics for daytime dresses are the corded sheers with vividly colored ratine yarns woven into sheer grounds.

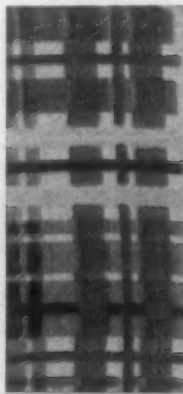
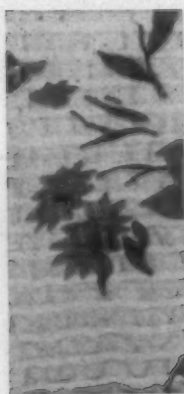
Regency colorings are prominent in lawns, muslins and batistes. Dimities clustered with dots of various colors make appropriate costumes for the small girl. Twin prints in contrasting colors suggest unusual packet dresses for the older women.

NEW ORGANDIES

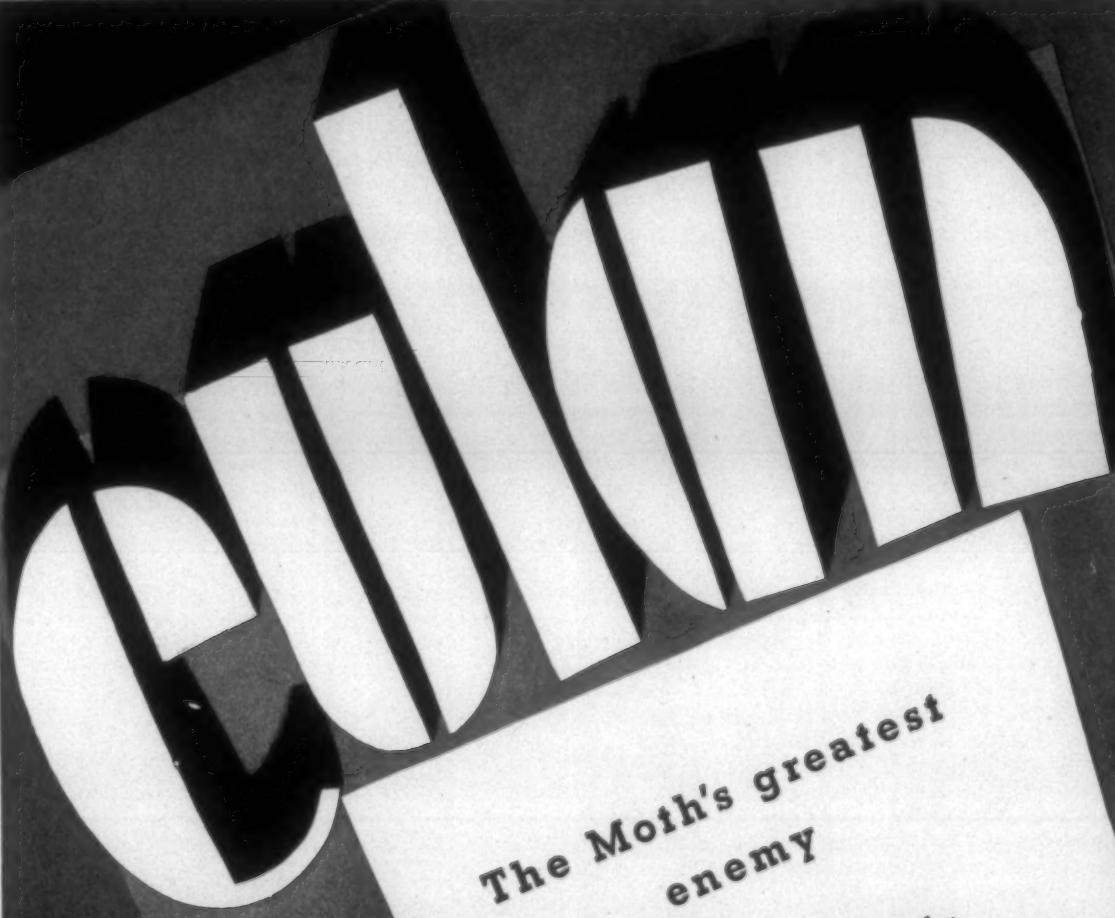
Particularly striking for evening wear are the new organdies, many of them in pastel shades with tiny print designs, or in white with bands of bright-hued flowers. Shadow-prints in stripes, floral and geometric patterns are featured while blistered stripe effects are another new note.

Very sheer cotton nets and laces in pastel and natural shades, woven in unusual patterns, are also used to attain the "dramatic" in more sophisticated evening gowns.

Close to twenty thousand copies of the swatch booklet will be distributed by the Institute to merchandise and promotion executives, cutters, stylists, fashion writers and editors and home economics teachers, to acquaint them with the improvements that have been made in the weaving, dyeing and styling of cotton fabrics to make all types of clothes more practical, attractive and serviceable to the consumer.




Two of the New Organdies



**The Moth's greatest
enemy**


Insure your goods
against the ravages
of the Moth by using

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The Spinning of Rayon Staple Fibre

A most interesting lecture on the "Production and Processing of Viscose Staple Fibre" was given recently before members of the Textile Institute (England) by Harold Ashton, manager of Courtaulds' Arrow Mill, Rochdale.

After much experimentation, Courtaulds have concentrated on a fibre of 17-16-in. staple, which they call Fibro, which can be spun in any Lancashire Egyptian cotton spinning mill, they claim, without the alteration of any machinery. The fibre can be cut and spun in any requisite length from 3-15-in. staple. The longer the individual filaments the stronger, within limits, of course, is the yarn. Courtaulds are convinced that for cotton spinning machinery 17-16-in. staple will give a perfectly satisfactory material and they are standardizing this length. It is equal to a carded Sakel and can be spun in the Arrow Mill in any counts from 10's to 70's. Up to the time that Sakel cotton is brought to the combed sliver process and 17-16-in. staple fibre yarn to the same stage, the Sakel at today's prices would cost approximately 12-12½d., and when the excise duty of 3d. per lb. is removed, Fibro yarn will certainly cost no more. In the meantime, for the export trade, with the drawback of 4½d. per lb., it actually costs less, and the product will both look and handle better in the cloth than Sakel cotton. It must not be overlooked that while cotton is a natural product and so subject to the vagaries of nature and consequent irregularity of staple, Fibro is a synthetic product under the control of the chemist and engineer, which control enables a 100 per cent accuracy of staple to be guaranteed in the raw material.

In the power room there is a triple-expansion engine of 1,700 i.h.p. capable of developing a load of 2,000 h.p.

The blowing room contains opening and cleaning machinery designed for the double purpose. As Fibro requires no cleaning, only the opening parts of the machinery have been scrapped or modified. The original machines were designed to reject anything from 4-9 per cent cotton waste according to quality. The waste up to the carded sliver in cotton is about 10 per cent, but in Fibro it is only 2 per cent, the major part of which can be recovered as the machine rejects on principle whether the reject is waste or not. It is possible to make a satisfactory lap without ejecting any of the staple as waste. The material is fed into the hopper-feeder, passed through a Buckley cylinder and bladed beater to make an opener lap, and it should be noted that the machine is run at the same speed as for cotton. On the finisher scutcher the lap is again made suitable for carding, the speed once more being the same as for cotton. The cavities and spaces, which were formerly used for extracting waste and emptied twice a day, are now clean and bare.

In the card room, the laps from the blowing room are taken to the carding machines in the same way as cotton laps. Formerly it was found that there was a difficulty in regard to lap "licking," but this has now been overcome by introducing a "curl" into the material. Since 1929 every filament has curl, and the material thus obtains the cohesion which the natural twist gives to cotton.

In the case of cotton in the card room, the dust and fly were removed from the machine three times a week. This is never done in Fibro. The normal taker-in grid and mote knives are replaced by a plain blank sheet to prevent the ejection of any staple as taker-in waste or fly.

From this point onwards everything is the same as in

standard cotton spinning. The drawing frames are running just as in cotton processing, and the effects of drawing can be plainly seen in the increased lustre on the material. The slubbing frame is working under standard cotton conditions as also the intermediate frame. There are no modifications of any kind, and the same applies to the roving frame, the only difference being that all bobbins in these three frames are covered with impregnated paper sleeves in order to prevent contamination of the material by oil.

The mule frames run just as in cotton, but if one looks across the extended frames in the room, one is struck by the far greater regularity of the Fibro thread as compared with a cotton yarn. It requires a good-class Sakel cotton to equal Fibro for dry strength. In Lea testing a count-strength of 2,100 for 30's or a strength of 70 per lea, could be maintained without difficulty.

There has recently been placed upon the market in the United States a novelty yarn, consisting of 75 per cent rayon staple fibre and 25 per cent rabbit hair. The yarn is spun on the cotton system and is intended for knitting, the effect, it is stated, being rather like that of a lightweight wool.

1934 Textile Fibre Consumption Up 70% Compared With 1932 on Dollar Volume Basis

The dollar value of textile fibres consumed in the United States aggregated \$835,000,000 during 1934, which total represented a gain of 70 per cent compared with a value of \$480,000,000 placed on the 1932 consumption, the low year of the depression, according to the *Textile Organon*, published by the Tubize Chatillon Corporation.

Cotton registered the sharpest gain, reflecting the government's price program. The aggregate dollar value of cotton consumed in 1934 was \$443,000,000, which total represented a gain of 182 per cent compared with a value of \$157,000,000 placed on the 1932 consumption. Wool consumption, valued at \$197,000,000 for 1934, was below the 1933 total, but 77 per cent in excess of the \$111,000,000 total for 1932. The value of rayon consumed last year was 19 per cent greater than in 1932, but silk valuation registered a drop of 31 per cent.

The following table shows the value of primary fibres consumed in the United States during the past four years, on a dollar basis, and the percentage of each of the total:

	1934		1933		1932	
	Dollars	%	Dollars	%	Dollars	%
	Millions		Millions		Millions	
*Cotton	\$443	53.1	\$330	42.5	\$157	32.7
Wool	197	23.6	221	28.4	111	23.1
Silk	79	9.4	100	12.9	115	24.0
Rayon	116	13.9	126	16.2	97	20.2
Total	\$835	100.0	\$777	100.0	\$480	100.0

*Includes processing tax for 1934 and 1933.

New Directory Out

The January, 1935, edition of Clark's Directory of Southern Textile Mills is now being distributed. The Directory is revised up to January 1st and contains many important changes since the July edition.

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3. DECREASED MAINTENANCE
4. LOWER LUBRICATION COSTS

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See Next Page



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LUBRICATION PROFIT NOTES

\$15,000 a year saved by eliminating oil throw which stained sheets . . . \$4925 saved yearly in power cost in a cotton mill compared to previous lubrication . . . a 16.9% reduction in power cost for silk spinning frames (estimated to amount to around 345,000 k.w.h. yearly) . . . 25% longer lubricant life on looms in a woolen mill.

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What the U. T. W. of America Did For Me

(By J. A. Graham, formerly of Local Union 1912 of the U. T. W.)

In the month of October, 1933, I paid the initiation fee of \$1.50 for membership in Local Union 1912 of the United Textile Workers of America, located at Marlboro Cotton Mills No. 5 at Bennettsville, S. C. My reason for joining this organization was the organizers would go into the textile communities and make such good promises to us of what we would accomplish if we joined their union. I will tell you what I have accomplished, as follows:

I joined in the month of October, 1933, and I paid my dues of 60c a month to the secretary of the local union for a period of fourteen months. I put my heart and soul in working for the union for their ideas and promises, which we got a great deal of. I advocated for the union to everyone who would listen to me, but I am glad the majority can see better than the minority employed in the textile industry at this time if they are to receive the same treatment I have received from the U. T. W. of America.

They promised if we were discharged from our job they would take care of us and help us get another job, that they would stick to members through thick and thin. That is one thing they failed to do for me, and is just one more of their wonderful promises they make to us poor people who need every cent we earn at the plant to go for our homes instead of giving it away.

I worked in behalf of the local union and the organization to the best of my ability and knowledge, but would not if I had thought twice before I jumped into it. But I have learned a good lesson one more time in my life, not to depend on people's promises in times of stress, for it takes employment of people in the industry of the land, and not strikes, to profit for labor and manufacturers. They cannot profit with the plants closed and hundreds of people around the plants not allowing people who want to work their constitutional rights to do so, for that is right we have in this great country of ours, and what I hope we will always have. I would like to work if fortunate enough to have a job, which I do not have now.

I belonged to this local union until I was discharged from my job in plant No. 5 of Marlboro Cotton Mills at Bennettsville, S. C. Since my discharge from employment the union has failed to live up to their promises of what they would do for me if I joined their union. I am still out of work and they refuse to serve in my behalf as they had promised me and others. *Never again, if I get a job, will I join the union.*

I also wish to state at this time if the Congress of the United States while it is in session at Washington, D. C., would make it a law of the land to make the union live up to their promises to the people who joined the union it would serve the U. T. W. of America justly, as the people have to live up to their part of the contract, as they are out of the union if they fail after sixty days to pay their dues. As I see it now, they get the money and if anything happens they leave you to look out for self; "root hog or die."

(Signed) J. A. GRAHAM.

Plans for American Association Meeting

Indications are that the thirty-ninth annual convention of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, in Augusta, Ga., April 25th-27th, will draw a very large attendance, according to W. M. McLaurine, secretary, who states that reservations at the Bon Air-Vanderbilt Hotel are being made very rapidly.

Goldthwaite H. Dorr, president of the Cotton-Textile Institute, and George A. Sloan, chairman of the Cotton-Textile Code Authority, will address the convention at the opening session, Thursday morning, April 25th. At this meeting, as noted, President W. D. Anderson and Col. Frank P. Douglas, of the Textile Relations Board, will also speak.

At the Friday morning session, which will be a merchandising symposium, the keynote of this year's convention, the following will speak: Paul Dribben, of the Cone Export and Commission Company, discussing merchandising from the commission merchant's point of view; David Owens, president of the National Retail Dry Goods Association, from the retailer's angle; also an outstanding advertising man.

At the Thursday evening fashion show Miss Katherine Cleveland, stylish for the Cotton-Textile Institute, just back from Paris and Riviera, will discuss cotton trends and recent creations.

Elaborate plans for the entertainment of the visitors are being arranged by local committees.

New England Asks NRA Extension

Boston, Mass.—New England cotton manufacturers went on record here as favoring the continuation of NRA "with proper modifications," at a meeting attended by representatives of large majority of Northern mills, in quarters of National Association of Cotton Manufacturers.

Because of the "distressing conditions now confronting textile mills and communities" a resolution urged State Legislatures to carefully consider proposed legislation which would further reduce possibility of continued operation.

Other resolutions protested against cotton processing tax, foreign competition, attempt being made to change present freight rate structure, and proposal to establish separate rayon code. Abandonment of the principles of the NRA, said the resolutions, would bring about a more serious and chaotic condition than now exists.

"It is urged that Congress should prevent domestic markets from being flooded with foreign textiles and could do so by passing an act prohibiting the entrance into this country of any textile article in a volume which will constitute a higher ratio to domestic production than the ratio of the average volume shipper here from any source during three years, 1930-1932.

"Proposed changes in present freight rate structure by national legislation would place a further burden upon Northern textile industry." The belief was affirmed that freight rates are apparently properly made and administered under Interstate Commerce Commission.

Manufacture of woven rayon fabrics and the finishing thereof much more nearly parallels handling of cotton than it does silk it was felt, and eighteen months under the cotton code have proved that the two are intimately interrelated, therefore mill men opposed establishment of a separate code for the manufacture of woven rayon fabrics, or transfer of those manufactures to the silk code.

News Notes from the Knitting Trade

60 Mills To Contest Ringless Patents

A group of full-fashioned hosiery mills are expected to contest the validity of the Kaufman three-carrier ringless patents controlled by the Textile Patents Corporation, according to reports current in hosiery circles. It is understood that about 60 mills plan to have a part in the action. These mills operate about one-third of the full-fashioned equipment in the industry.

About 45 mills are now licensed under the Textile Patents Corporation, and they also represent a third of the machines, leaving a third which have not yet joined either group.

Six More Hosiery Mills Get Kaufman Patent Permit

Six additional hosiery mills have been licensed by the Textile Patents Corporation to make three-carrier ringless hosiery under the Kaufman patent.

The mills operating under this patent now total 46. The new licenses are the following:

Adams-Millis Corp., High Point, N. C.; Gray Line Hosiery Co., Eddington, Pa.; Harron Hosiery Co., Philadelphia; Hayward Hosiery Co., Ipswich, Mass.; Kraemer Hosiery Co., Nazareth, Pa., and Miller-Smith Hosiery Mill, Chattanooga.

Large Hosiery Production in January

Hosiery production by American manufacturers during January was just under 10,000,000 dozen pairs, according to the monthly statistical bulletin of the hosiery code authority. This production was higher than that for January of last year, but is largely offset by considerably higher shipments than in the same month of last year.

Production data for each type show higher production than January of last year, with the exception of men's full-fashioned hosiery, children's $\frac{5}{8}$ flat and $\frac{7}{8}$, misses' ribbed goods, and men's golf hose. The drop in production for children's $\frac{5}{8}$ flat and $\frac{7}{8}$ was insignificant, but considerable significance attaches to the drops in production in the other three groups named.

Men's full-fashioned hose, misses' ribbed, and men's golf hose have for sometime past shown a high inventory with a correspondingly low turnover rate. Men's full-fashioned hose, for example, have been turning over less than twice a year, while misses' ribbed goods have been turning over around three times a year, and men's golf hose about four times a year.

SHIPMENTS ALSO UP

Shipments during the month increased to 8,600,000 dozen pairs, as compared with 6,800,000 dozen pairs for January, 1934. The high production for the month resulted in some increase in inventories as of January 31st.

Increases in stocks on hand at the end of January, following five months of steadily decreased inventories, are probably attributable to manufacturers producing in anticipation of the seasonal spring peak in demand. Stocks, of course, diminish during the fall months prior to the holiday months and there is always an increase in Janu-

ary and February in anticipation of the usual spring peak.

The rate of turnover for the industry for the twelve months ended January 31st remains approximately once every sixty days, as it is for the corresponding periods ending with each of the six preceding months. Rates of turnover for boys' golf hose, women's full-fashioned hosiery, men's seamless cotton hose, children's $\frac{5}{8}$ flat and $\frac{7}{8}$, women's seamless cotton and infants' ribbed goods show slight increases over the past six months.

GAIN IN FULL-FASHIONED PRODUCTION

The increase in production is particularly noticeable in the full-fashioned branch of the industry, where it reached 3,100,000 dozen pairs for the month. Shipments of full-fashioned hosiery were a trifle under 2,500,000 dozen pairs, exceeding shipments for January and February, 1934. Production of all types of seamless hosiery was 6,900,000 dozen pairs. Shipments in this group were 6,000,000 dozen pairs, resulting in only a slight increase in stocks on hand.

Hosiery Authority Makes Report On Compliance

A special report just issued by the hosiery code authority on compliance shows that since the field staff for the industry was organized about a year ago, there have been 1,057 complaints of code violations considered. Of the total two were rejected without investigation, 214 of the complaints were investigated and found to involve no violation, and 776 were satisfactorily adjusted. The report covers the period up to the end of February, and takes in an industry that includes 634 companies operating 802 plants.

Most of the code complaints in the industry, it was found, concerned the non-payment of minimum wages. Wage restitutions were made in 223 cases. They involved 2,478 employees and a total amount of \$46,000. Only eight cases were referred to the NRA for final settlement.

Durham Hosiery Mills 1934 Net Profit \$47,904

Durham Hosiery Mills, Durham, N. C., report net profit of \$47,904 for 1934, after interest, depreciation, inventory adjustments, reserve for contingencies and other charges, equal to \$1.46 per share on 32,737 shares of 6 per cent \$100 par cumulative preferred stock; against \$157,893, or \$4.82 a preferred share, in 1933.

Adams-Millis' Net \$648,953 for 1934

Report of Adams-Millis Corporation, High Point, N. C., and subsidiary (hosiery manufacturers) for year ended December 31, 1934, certified by independent auditors, shows net profit of \$648,953 after depreciation, interest, Federal taxes, etc., equivalent after dividend requirements on preferred stock excluding treasury shares, to \$3.41 a share on 156,000 no-par common shares and compares with \$527,447 or \$2.63 a common share in 1933.

Current assets as of December 31st, last, including \$2,552,295 cash and marketable securities, including ac-

(Continued on Page 24)

"You still maintain THAT FORMIC IS BETTER?"

**"I KNOW IT
LOOK AT OUR
REDUCTION OF
SECONDS, RETURNS,
AND RE-DYES, SINCE
WE STARTED USING**

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Bi-Chromate of Soda	Phosphate of Soda
Bi-Sulphate of Soda	Silicate of Soda
Bi-Sulphite of Soda	Sulphate of Alumina
Carbonate of Soda	Sulphate of Soda,
Caustic Soda	Anhydrous
Solid and Flake	Sulphite of Soda
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● You, too, will be uniformly gratified with the improved results and brighter shades from many of your dyeing operations; even in cross-dyeing, you can produce dyed fabrics that are perfectly level, when you have GRASSELLI Formic Acid in the dyebath. Streaky, cloudy colors are eliminated; and no matter how delicate the fabrics, they cannot be tendered by this mild, safe acid.

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Personal News

J. M. Singleterry has been promoted to master mechanic at the Strickland Cotton Mills, Remerton, Ga.

Charley Stephenson has been promoted to assistant master mechanic at the Strickland Cotton Mills, Remerton, Ga.

D. C. Walker, formerly with the Sibley Mills, Augusta, Ga., is now superintendent of the Fitzgerald (Ga.) Cotton Mills.

T. J. Parnell, formerly with the Adams-Swirles Mills, Macon, Ga., is now overseer of spinning at the Tifton Cotton Mills, Tifton, Ga.

F. H. Minich and John C. Fay, Jr., has been made assistant managers of the Pendleton Manufacturing Company, LaFrance, S. C.

W. B. Dillard, Jr., formerly superintendent of the Fitzgerald Cotton Mills, Fitzgerald, Ga., has accepted a similar position at New Braunfels, Texas.

R. L. Smith, formerly superintendent of the Houston Cotton Mills, Houston, Texas, is now overseer of carding and spinning at the Strickland Cotton Mills, Remerton, Ga.

B. K. Bumgardner has resigned as general overseer of carding at the Roxboro Cotton Mills, Roxboro, N. C., to become assistant superintendent of the Sanford Cotton Mills, Sanford, N. C.

T. B. Hunt has resigned as overseer spinning, twisting and winding at the Piedmont Mills, Egan, Ga., to accept the position of superintendent of the Atlantic Cotton Mills, Macon, Ga.

Robert H. Spare, of Anderson, S. C., has been elected general manager of the Pendleton Manufacturing Company, LaFrance, S. C. He has been acting as general manager since December.

C. W. Pearson has been promoted from overseer spinning and winding, second shift, to general overseer of spinning, first and second shifts, at the St. Pauls Cotton Mills, St. Pauls, N. C.



GIRLS' BASKETBALL TEAM—AMERICAN ENKA CORP.

Here is the girls' basketball team of the American Enka Corp., winners of the girls' champion in the recent Southern Textile Basketball Tournament, played recently in Greenville.



The above picture shows the basketball team of Duncan Mills, Greenville, S. C., which won the championship in the Southern Textile Basketball Tournament.

Left to Right—R. J. Donnon, H. W. Kelly, W. C. Riddle, C. H. Thomas, coach, E. G. Benton, Ralph Stroud, S. M. Turner, F. F. Ellenberg, M. P. Barbare, Leonard Howard, manager.

C. D. Walls, from Scottdale, Ga., has become overseer of carding at the Tifton Cotton Mills, Tifton, Ga.

Fred W. Bancroft, president of the Bancroft Belting Company, of Boston, is visiting the Southern territory. He expects to spend ten days to two weeks in the South and will call on a large number of mills in the Carolinas and Georgia. He is accompanied by Ernest F. Culbreath, of Ninety-Six, S. C., Southern representative of the company. Mr. Bancroft reports that his company is steadily increasing its business with Southern mills.

William C. Appleton, general sales manager, and Frank H. Griffin, general manager of all plants, have just been elected vice-presidents of The Viscose Company. These men have been directors of the company since May, 1933, and the new advancement is in recognition of their work in their respective fields.

There were no other changes in the officers.

Geo. A. Sloan Organizes Sales Agency

George A. Sloan, chairman of the cotton textile code authority and former president of the Cotton-Textile Institute, has organized a new textile merchandising firm under the name of George A. Sloan & Co. This company will engage in the distribution of products of American textile mills in domestic and foreign markets, Mr. Sloan announces.

To begin with the new firm will serve as exclusive sales representative of the Amoskeag Mills, Manchester, N. H., one of the world's largest mills, and the Suncook Mills, also of New Hampshire.

Negotiations are now under way with a number of other mills now distributing their own products with a view of making the agency a national institution covering all branches of the industry.

D. W. Jarvis, former selling agent for Amoskeag, has been elected chairman of the board of the company and Mr. Sloan will serve as president. Offices of the company will be at 34 Thomas street, New York, and additional offices are to be opened at Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Detroit, Chicago and San Francisco.

OBITUARY

A. D. OLIPHANT

Greenville, S. C.—A. D. Oliphant, for many years Southern manager of the *Textile World*, was killed near Douglasville, Ga., last Friday night when his car was struck by a bus. He was thought to have been blinded by lights from another car.

Mr. Oliphant, who was 45 years old, had served with *Textile World* and other McGraw-Hill publications for many years, was widely known to textile men in the South. A native of Spartanburg, he was educated at the University of South Carolina. He served for some time on the staff of the *Columbia State* and later filled several other positions before joining the advertising staff of the *Textile World*.

Funeral services were conducted here where he had made his home in recent years. He is survived by his wife, one daughter and two sons.

LUTHER KNOWLES

Darlington, S. C.—Funeral services for Luther Knowles, 60, former prominent textile official, who died at his home near here, were held here.

Mr. Knowles came to South Carolina in 1902 to work in the Laurens Cotton Mill. Then he went to Spray, N. C., in 1904 as superintendent of the Rhode Island Cotton Mill. In 1913 he moved to Draper, N. C., where he became general superintendent of Carolina Cotton and Woolen Mills Company and held this post until 1920, when he became associated with the Clinton Company,

Clinton, O., as Southern representative, which position he held at the time of his death.

His widow, one daughter and one son survive.

HOWARD P. PARK

Atlanta, Ga.—Howard P. Park, 56, formerly widely known in the cotton business in Georgia and New York, died at the residence of his brother, Dr. Henry B. Park.

He had been afflicted with a heart ailment for several years, which forced his retirement from active business.

Mr. Park was prominent and owner of the Park Textile Mill in LaGrange, Ga., for years and had been connected with the New York Cotton Exchange. He resided in New York for 15 years before coming to Atlanta three years ago.

He is survived by his widow, three daughters, a sister, and another brother, Dr. E. R. Park, LaGrange physician.

JOHN L. PATTERSON

Richmond, Va.—Funeral services for John L. Patterson, 60, vice-president of the Stevens Textile Manufacturing Company, of Rall River, Mass., and a former president of the Rosemary Manufacturing Company, of Roanoke Rapids, N. C., who died of a heart attack in his home in Westhampton, near Richmond, were held from St. Stephen's Episcopal Church with burial in Hollywood cemetery.

He was a native of Winston-Salem, N. C. Besides his widow, he is survived by two daughters and one son. Also surviving is a brother, Rufus L. Patterson, Jr., who is president of the American Machine & Foundry Co., New York.

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Philadelphia, Pa.

Practical Discussions By Practical Men

Testing Sliver for Evenness

Editor:

I will appreciate it very much if some carder or superintendent will tell me what is the best system to test card sliver for evenness.

K. B. H.

Answer to Folder Blade

Editor:

In answer to "Folder Blade," will offer him one of the best short rules that I know. However, he need not expect this or any other short cut to be exact, though this rule will be approximate, near enough for all practical purposes on cloth of ordinary construction.

$$64 \text{ sley} + 60 \text{ picks} = 124 \times 38\frac{1}{2} = 4774 \times 5 = 23870 \div 750 = 31.82s$$

As you are using 30s warp the following will give you the approximate counts of the filling to use:

$$\begin{aligned} 64 + 60 &= 124 \div 31.82 = 3.89 \\ 64 \text{ sley} \div 30s \text{ warp} &= 2.13 \\ 3.89 - 2.13 &= 1.76. \quad 60 \div 1.76 = 34.09s \end{aligned}$$

counts of filling for your $38\frac{1}{2}$ " 64×60 5-yard goods.

Applying the above rule to your $36\frac{1}{2}$ " 80×60 5-yard cloth using 40s warp, we get $80 + 60 = 140 \times 36\frac{1}{2} = 5110 \times 5 = 25550 \div 750 = 34.06$. $80 + 60 = 140 \div 34.06 = 4.11$. $80 \div 40 = 2$. $4.11 - 2 = 2.11$. $60 \div 2.11 = 28.43s$ filling to use.

In conclusion, I would like to say that I am interested in the device which Mr. W. M. Tyson, of Lanett, Ala., is using to eliminate jerked-in filling and will appreciate it if he will write to me.

GEORGE W. C. CHAPMAN,
R. 3, Box 234-B, Tampa, Fla.

Answer to Cloth Room

Editor:

I notice a question by Cloth Room, who wishes to know why one loom weaves more cloth than another. I will try to answer him according to the way I understand the question.

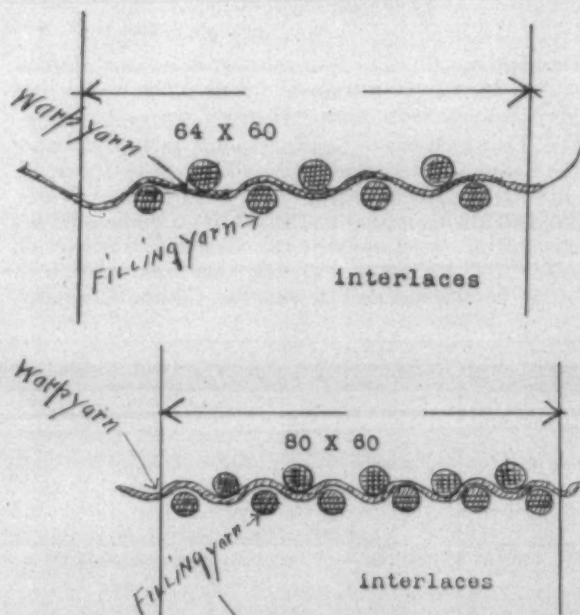
With a number looms running on the same cloth construction in one room there is some variation in the speed of the looms, whether they are direct motor driven, or driven from a line shaft by a belt. If they are belt driven from a line shaft, there is ordinarily some difference in the tension on the belt. Then, too, there is always a great variation in the condition of the belts. In many cases where the belts run close to the humidifier heads, they are affected by the moisture on the face of the belts. Such belts will not pull a loom at the same speed as those which are further from the humidifiers. All belts should be carefully treated with good dressing.

Then there is usually a variation in motor speed that will affect the amount of cloth that the loom weaves. I recently saw a careful check made on the speed of 88 motors (1 h.p.) While running idle, pulling no load,

these motors showed a variation that was just about as great as they showed while pulling a load.

There is also a variation in loom warps. Some warps will have fewer imperfect threads, gouts, big knots and weak places in the yarn. If the warp yarn has such imperfections there will naturally be more loom stoppage and consequently lower production.

There were two different cloth constructions mentioned in the question by Cloth Room. One was 64×69 — $38\frac{1}{2}$ -in. 5.35 yard goods at 160 picks. The other was 80×60 — $36\frac{1}{4}$ -in. 5-yard goods. While the pick gear was the same in both cases, the loom running on the 64×60 s will weave more yards than the loom on 80×60 , as there are more warp threads in the warp for the 80×60 s and



the interlacing of the warp threads is much greater and naturally will take up more yarn in weaving a yard or cut of cloth.

Then, too, some looms will have greater tension than others, due to mechanical defects or because they are not properly set up by the repair man.

You will have about 456 more ends in the warp on the 80×60 s than in the warps for the 64×60 s and will have to use a finer dent reed on the 80×60 s. The finer dent will cause more warp threads to break because of gouts, etc.

H. E. W.

Question for Cloth Room Men

Editor:

If you get an order for a bale of goods containing about 1828 meters, how many yards will you put in the bale?

If the buyer orders you to put the meters on each piece and not the yards, how many meters will you mark on a piece containing $59\frac{3}{4}$ yards?

FOLDER BLADE.

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for printing*



TEXTILE BULLETIN

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Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

Japanese Imports Causing Idle Mills

A SUDDEN rush of cotton goods from Japan is largely responsible for inability of our cotton mills to get sufficient orders for full time operations.

The low prices of goods imported from Japan have had a marked influence upon prices and is largely responsible for the low prices which mills are being forced to accept.

Imports from Japan during the single month of January were greater than for the entire year of 1934 and greater than those of any full year in our history except 1923. The January imports from Japan were almost equal to those of the year 1923.

This tabulation shows that in January 3,015 bales and 913 cases of cotton goods were brought into the United States from Japanese ports. Assuming 2,400 yards to the bale and to the case, this would bring the imports for the month to 9,424,200 yards. Imports for the year 1934, as tabulated by the Department of Commerce from official Government records, totaled 7,287,000 square yards.

There are evidences that the end is not yet, for since March 1st the S. S. Hokuroku Maru brought in 150 cases and 1,936 bales of cotton goods, which assuming 2,400 bales to the case and to the bale would amount to 5,006,400 yards. This compares with imports for the entire month of December (1934's highest month) of 2,210,325 square yards. Of the cargo of the S. S. Hokuroku Maru, 1,703 bales were of white cotton shirtings.

The imports of cotton goods from Japan from 1923 to 1934 were as follows:

IMPORTS OF COUNTABLE COTTON CLOTHS INTO THE UNITED STATES FROM JAPAN, BY YEARS,

Calendar Years	1923-34		
	Square Yards	Value Per Sq. Yd.	Value Per Lb.
1923	10,777,484	\$0.232	\$0.974
1924	9,228,439	.156	.713
1925	5,373,064	.147	.669
1926	2,266,771	.145	.660
1927	1,862,227	.140	.648
1928	1,710,114	.150	.714
1929	1,216,884	.155	.656
1930	1,015,509	.117	.585
1931	770,208	.138	.530
1932	789,244	.072	.303
1933	1,115,713	.070	.293
1934	7,286,517	.050	.321

Imports of cotton goods from Japan by months during 1934 were as follows:

COTTON CLOTHS FROM JAPAN IN 1934

Months	Square Yards	Value Per Sq. Yd.	Value Per Lb.
January	30,378	.082	.358
February	86,458	.062	.309
March	333,535	.051	.288
April	537,342	.044	.298
May	823,932	.051	.334
June	312,173	.066	.371
July	386,543	.055	.331
August	388,672	.048	.314
September	683,302	.049	.324
October	567,014	.054	.329
November	927,343	.048	.313
December	2,209,825	.048	.313
Grand total	7,286,517	.050	.321

A significant feature of the above table is the decline in the value per square yard and the value per pound.

With a low price of cotton in 1930 and 1931 the average value of cotton goods imported from Japan were 58½ and 53 cents but in 1934 when cotton was higher and when American mills were paying a processing tax of 4.2 cents the average value of cotton goods imported by Japan was 32 cents per pound.

It will be noted that in June, 1934, the average value was 37.1 cents but that by December, 1934, it had declined to 31.3 cents.

American mills operating upon the 40-hour week and paying the scale of wages provided by the code can not produce cotton goods at any such prices.

It would seem that the Administration which forced cotton mills to pay higher wages and operate shorter hours and thereby materially increase the cost of the production of goods would take some steps to protect us against importations from countries which pay low wages and operate long hours.

Japan sends 9,400,000 yards of cotton goods during the single month of January, 1934, and our merchants buy the goods because the prices are lower than those our mills can afford to name.

American mills needing business are forced to accept low prices and many mills close because they can not get enough orders to operate their spindles and looms.

American mill operatives who wish to work find that Japanese mills have supplied the goods which their mills could make and they face idleness and hunger.

The Administration is spending so much time handing out millions to unemployed that they have no time to see that unrestricted Japanese imports are forcing our mills to close and adding to the army of unemployed.

We regret to make the statement but it does not appear to us that the organizations representing the cotton manufacturers are making as strenuous a fight as should be made.

This is no time for kid gloves or diplomacy. A real fight and raising a certain amount of "hell" are the only things which will cause the Administration to do anything to retard the flow of Japanese goods.

Public sentiment, if aroused, will be against allowing Japanese goods being shipped into this country in such a large volume when our mills are closing for lack of orders.

Aiding Moscow University

ON pages 4 and 5 of this issue we are reprinting from the *New York American* a facsimile of the catalog of the Summer School of Moscow University and certain comments relative to same.

As the result of a well organized effort and high pressure propaganda the United States was recently induced to recognize Russia.

We were told that millions of dollars of orders would be placed with American factories, Russia would pay the debt which she owes us and that the efforts of the Soviet Government to undermine American institutions would cease.

No orders have been placed, no money has been paid, and the Soviet Government of Russia continues to send men and money into this country for the avowed purpose of spreading insidious doctrines and with the hope of ultimately overthrowing our Government. So bad have conditions become that we have recently found it advisable to discontinue American consulates in Russia.

For several years the Soviet Government has been expending large sums in locating Americans of radical tendencies and paying their expenses to Russia, where they were given instruction in communism and then sent back to this country to spread the Soviet doctrines.

About 1926 they conceived the idea that the

negroes of the South could be communized and a group of Chicago and New York negroes were sent to Russia and given a special course in communism. The effort was a failure because very few of the negroes had enough leadership to become agents.

The indirect cause, however, of the shooting which resulted in the death of the Chief of Police of Gastonia, during the strike in that city, was the presence in the strikers' hut of a negro named Hall, who had just come back from Russia.

Every summer radical young men from the United States have been going to Russia and coming back filled with communistic ideas. Many of them had already been given a foundation by professors in our colleges.

Realizing that about the only thing they had gained from recognition by the United States was a freer movement of peoples between the countries and less restraint upon the spreading of their doctrine in the United States, the Soviets decided to greatly increase the communistic education of American youths.

It was decided to hold this summer a great summer school at Moscow University, and Intourist, Inc., a Russian Travel Bureau, was to make it easy and inexpensive for young Americans to attend.

The summer school of Moscow University will give instruction in atheism, communism, and similar doctrines, because the teaching of religion and what they call "capitalistic" doctrines are forbidden in Russia and firing squadrons silence all who dare express beliefs contrary to those of Stalin.

A group of American college presidents and professors have consented to act as an "Advisory Board" for the Summer School of Moscow University and thereby allow their names to be used as an influence towards getting more of the youth of America interested in communism.

There is President Chase, of New York University, the man under whose encouragement, the teaching of atheism, communism and socialism was started by a small group of professors at the University of North Carolina.

There is the noted radical, Prof. John Dewey, of Columbia University. Prof. Dewey and Rev. Harry Ward spent several months in China just prior to the beginning of the communists riots which cost so many lives.

One writer said that John Dewey and Harry Ward did more harm to China than fifty years of opium. Russia certainly has no reason to dislike Prof. John Dewey.

Below the name of John Dewey is that of the Secretary of American Association of University

(Continued on Page 22)



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Mill News Items

LXINGTON, N. C.—The Erlanger Cotton Mill, and Nokomis Mill, owned by allied interests, are closing down operations this week. The action is said to be in line with curtailment plans necessitated by cloth market conditions.

SAN ANGELO, TEX.—A site has been purchased for a woolen mill here by the Texas Woolen Corporation of Dallas, according to M. C. Cotton, president of the company. It is proposed to build a plant at a cost of approximately \$500,000. The plant will have 100 looms—70 broad and 30 narrow—and 7,000 spindles.

KINSTON, N. C.—Status of the Caswell Mills remains uncertain. The plant was closed down some weeks ago. It was reported the company was heavily in debt and owed operatives thousands of dollars besides large sums due other creditors. Trustees appointed in Federal Court under the amended bankruptcy act were reported recently to be trying to finance the company for resumption of operations.

NEWTON, N. C.—In a hearing before Judge Wilson Warlick, J. A. Moretz of Hickory was made permanent receiver for the Shurite Hosiery Mill of Hickory, which firm was placed in receivership two weeks ago.

Judge Warlick ordered that the receivership be not a liquidating receivership, but that the receiver apply for bids on the mill, and report same at an adjourned hearing to be held in Newton next Saturday afternoon before his honor.

The Shurite Mill is owned by R. G. Hafer, Mrs. Hafer and a Mr. Murphy of Hickory, with Mr. Hafer owning controlling interest.

STATESVILLE, N. C.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Paola Cotton Mills Company was held in the offices of N. B. Mills, president, at which time the following old board of directors were re-elected: N. B. Mills, president; A. L. Mills, L. N. Mills, T. G. Shelton, Mrs. T. G. Shelton, T. G. Fawcett and R. L. Poston.

The following are the officers for the coming year: N. B. Mills, president; L. N. Mills, vice-president, and A. L. Mills, secretary-treasurer.

The report for the past year indicated a satisfactory business. The mill is now running a full shift and 48 extra men have been added to the payroll as a result of increased business.

MORRILLTON, ARK.—Within the next six weeks or two months, it is predicted, the Morrilton Cotton Mills, Inc., with spindleage of 9,000 and 80 looms, will be manufacturing heavy duck in substantial volume.

For at least thirty weeks, no additional operatives will be employed. The mill has been closed for seven years, except for the operation of a small portion of the spindles in the manufacture of cotton twine since last summer. Much work will be required to get the machinery in shape.

L. E. Brookings recently came here from Monticello as superintendent of the local plant which now is owned by C. V. Hoke and Ben Lessenberry. S. L. Deane of San Antonio, Tex., a weaver with thirty years' experience, is in charge of the weaving department.

Samples of the heavy duck have been turned over to W. A. Shaw & Co. of Chicago, sales agent for the output of the local mill.

Mill News Items

H(TTIESBURG, MISS.—Domestic Silks Corporation's building, which is to be constructed here, is expected to get under way within the next few weeks, as the blueprints for the building, which is to cost \$85,000, are now ready for the approval of Max Stein, president of the company. Eighty-five students at the Vocational Training School on West Pine street are learning all the steps in the manufacture of silk cloth. At the training school twenty-four looms are now in operation and a new shipment of ten additional looms are being set up under the direction of Joseph Sherrin, instructor at the school. At least twenty additional students are expected to be put on the rolls this week, Mr. Sherrin stated.

MARTINSVILLE, VA.—The Powhatan Converting Works has been organized here by A. L. Tuggle, H. A. Ford and S. G. Whittle, Jr. The plant, to be erected on Smith's River and the Norfolk & Western Railroad, about one mile southeast of the city, will conduct a business of dyeing and finishing of piece goods composed of synthetic and other fibers.

Authorized capital stock will be \$1,000,000, equally divided between preferred and common stock. When in operation, the plant will have a daily production capacity of 1,000 pieces or bolts. To begin with the plant will employ 200 people, a majority of whom will be local labor to be trained for this highly developed textile trade.

BALTIMORE, MD.—Net income of \$413,990 for 1934 was reported by President Howard Baetjer at the annual meeting of Mt. Vernon Woodberry Mills, Inc., which is slightly below earnings for 1933, of \$464,951. Gross income for the year, before deductions, amounted to \$767,422. The balance sheet as of December 31, 1934, shows total assets of \$13,263,649.

"The profits for the year were largely made in the first half, the profit margin decreasing slightly through the second half of the year," Mr. Baetjer said in his report.

Volume of unfilled business on January 1st last was reported as the same as that of January 1, 1934, but the available profit is much less.

Prospects for the first six months of this year are held not as favorable as they were in 1934.

"Increase in costs of manufacturing under the code has seriously affected the export of textiles," Mr. Baetjer said.

Celanese Reports \$3,229,458 Profit

Net income for the year 1934 of \$3,229,458 was reported by the Celanese Corporation of America in the annual report issued to stockholders. This compares with net income of \$5,453,902 for 1933.

In a letter to shareholders Dr. Camille Dreyfus, president of the company, pointed out that dividends distributed to holders of the 7 per cent cumulative series prior preferred stock during the year amounted to \$803,726, also that dividends distributed to holders of the 7 per cent cumulative first participating preferred stock during the year amounted to \$1,762,948, of which \$725,695 represented payment of arrears in full.

A dividend of \$1.75 per share on the 7 per cent cumulative series prior preferred stock was declared, payable April 1, 1935, to the holders of record at the close of business March 15, 1935.

1935—A Boom Year?

Brookmire expects the vital recovery forces now at work will bring about a boom in business and stocks. Read the study of this subject in the Brookmire Quarterly which also gives a detailed stock investment program.

You may have a copy, gratis, by requesting Bulletin 48-D.

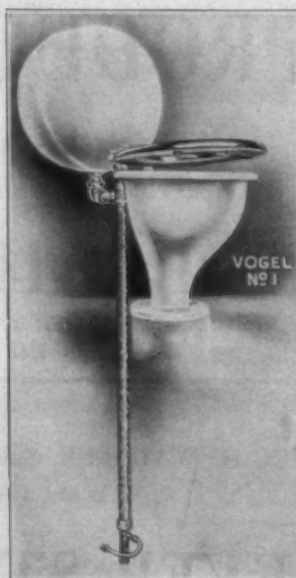
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Joseph A. Vogel Co.

Wilmington, Del.
St. Louis, Mo.

VOGEL Frost-Proof Products

Aiding Moscow University

(Continued from Page 19)

Professors, the organization which makes it their business to protect professors who are discharged because of teaching communism.

Below his name are those of President Frank P. Graham, of the University of North Carolina, and Howard Odum, professor of sociology in the same institution.

One of the close friends of President Graham of the University of North Carolina says that he allowed his name to be used because he was interested in promoting fellowship and understanding with other nations.

It is significant, to us, that no summer schools for the promotion of friendship, are being established in England, France, Germany, or any other country except Russia. We are not on the best of terms with England, France and some other countries but it is not on record that President Graham or any of his friends are particularly interested in sending students to such countries.

Russia has refused to pay anything whatever upon its indebtedness. It has refused to cease its propaganda work in this country and within less than two years, Stalin, in addressing a group of American communists, told them to go home and work incessantly for the overthrow of the government of the United States.

The summer school of the University of Moscow will teach atheism and communism. What else would Stalin allow it to teach?

The only objective of the summer school of Moscow University is to breed more communists for America, and I have no doubt that it will be very successful and will justify the money which the Soviet Government is expending upon the effort. It is not our belief that its success will be displeasing to any of the college presidents and professors who form the "Advisory Board."

Nyanza Equipment Being Sold

The equipment of the Nyanza Mills, of Woonsocket, which are now being liquidated, is being offered for sale by George D. Flynn, Jr., of Fall River, Mass.

Firestone To Buy Loray Mills

It is understood unofficially that the sale of the Loray Mills of Gastonia, to the Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., which has been pending for several weeks, has been definitely closed. Formal announcement from the Firestone interests is expected by the end of this week.

OBITUARY

MRS. W. H. MAY

Burlington, N. C.—Mrs. W. H. May, wife of the president of the May Hosiery Mills, who has been on a Mediterranean cruise, died in Cairo, Egypt, following a brief illness with pneumonia. Besides her husband, she is survived by two sons, one sister and five brothers.

CHARLES H. ADAMS

Greensboro, N. C.—Charles H. Adams, former power superintendent of the Proximity Manufacturing Company, was found dead in a hotel room here, death being due to poison which he took Monday night.

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Starch that carries the weight into the cloth. Ask for—

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Cotton Industry Held To Need Relief From Many Sources

Charleston, S. C.—William P. Jacobs, of Clinton, S. C., secretary and treasurer of the Cotton Manufacturers' Association of South Carolina, at a meeting of the Propeller Club, Port of Charleston, recently, said the only hope of the cotton goods industry were a reduction of taxes, freight rates and power rates and the devel-

opment of new and reclamation of old markets. He said the present governmental set-up is such that little or no relief is possible for South Carolina industry, since the costs of labor, supplies and material have increased, while the hours of labor have been reduced.

The processing tax, he said, has run the price of cotton proportionately too high and the price of manufactured products has remained uncontrollably below cost. Among the difficulties in reclaiming old markets,

he listed the processing tax, low tariff walls, absence of compensating taxes on jute, rayon, silk, sisal and paper.

He added also that the comparatively high living standard of American labor was an obstacle. He said the attitude of the South Carolina textile industry is more favorable to Charleston than to New York and that lower freight rates would be an added inducement to shipping through Charleston.

DuPont Decides To Build Rayon Plant In Argentina

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. confirms the intention of further expansion of their activities in Argentina by building a rayon plant there. With their associates in Argentina, Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., and a French group represented by Comptoirades Textiles Artificiels, a new company will be formed to be known as "Ducilo" S.A. Productora de Rayon, which will engage in the manufacture and sale of viscose rayon. Construction will shortly be started of a thoroughly modern plant to be located near Buenos Aires.

There is at present no rayon manufactured in Argentina, the entire requirements being imported, chiefly from Europe. Approximately 1,000 employees will be required when the plant gets into full operation.

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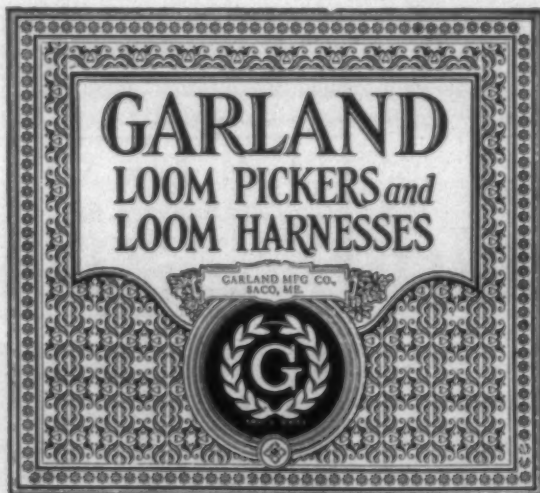
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Hemlock 2743

137 So. Marietta St.
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Tel.—247

KNITTING TRADE NOTES

(Continued from Page 12)

crued interest on bonds, amounted to \$3,338,510 and current liabilities, including \$600,000 note payable, were \$858,054 compared with cash and market securities, of \$2,110,359, current assets of \$3,003,746 and current liabilities, including \$500,000 note payable, of \$751,296 at end of preceding year. Inventories were \$532,726 against \$640,202.

Consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 1934, shows total assets of \$5,240,678 against \$4,825,274 on December 31, 1933. Earned surplus amounted to \$1,959,620 compared with \$1,650,974 and paid in surplus of \$458,004 in 1933. Capital stock consists of 17,500 shares (par \$100) of 7 per cent cumulative first preferred including 1,663 shares held in treasury and 156,000 no-par common shares. There was no funded debt.

Mock, Judson Pays 25c on Common Stock

Mock, Judson, Voehringer Company, Greensboro, N. C., hosiery manufacturers, have declared a 25c dividend on the common stock, payable March 12th to stockholders of record March 1st.

A like payment was made November 15th.

To Sell for West Knitting

Krauss-Fels-Metzger Company has been established at 93 Worth street, New York, to represent West Knitting Corporation, Wadesboro, N. C., makers of men's and boys' underwear. The agency will also handle women's and children's underwear and a line of knitted outerwear.

Kendall Co. Net \$515,967 for Year

Boston, Mass.—The Kendall Company and subsidiaries, manufacturers of cotton textiles, surgical dressings and allied products, for the year ended December 29, 1934, reports net profit of \$515,967 after depreciation, bond interest, taxes and subsidiary preferred.

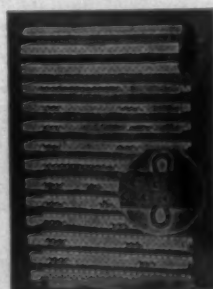
Dividends on preferred shares series A and participating dividends on the preferred were \$214,255 and \$13,420 respectively. For the year ended December 30, 1933, Kendall reported net income of \$955,864.

The consolidated balance sheet, as of December 29, 1934, shows current assets of \$8,861,110 and current liabilities of \$3,099,041, a ratio of 2.8 to 1.

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**Dobby Loom Cords
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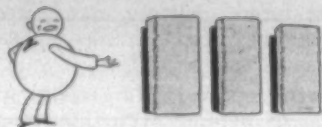
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★ YARMOR TEXTILE NEWS ★

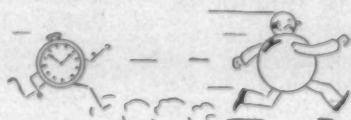
Wherever wet processing is used in the textile industry Yarmor Steam-distilled Pine Oil, when made soluble, is an economical and efficient aid.



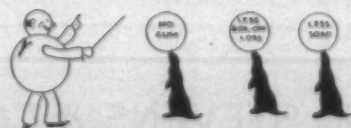
Yarmor, made soluble, helps to obtain uniform and level dyeing because it is an excellent wetting-out and leveling agent. It reduces the interfacial tension of the dye liquor, makes the dye penetrate evenly, and obtains the proper depth of shade throughout the fiber. The result is properly matched shades and brilliance of color.



Fulling soaps containing Yarmor Pine Oil, made soluble, have a quick fulling action because of fast distribution or penetration of the soap. They eliminate the stagnant smell prevailing around most fulling machines.

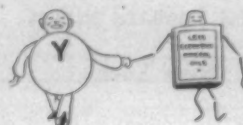


The use of kier compounds containing Yarmor, made soluble, reduces the processing time from 30% to 35%. These compounds eliminate spotty kier work and help to produce bright, white goods of soft texture.

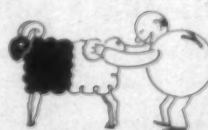


Whether silk is degummed in piece goods or hosiery form there are good reasons for using silk degumming soaps containing Yarmor Pine Oil, made soluble. These soaps remove practically all of the gum, the boil-off loss is smaller,

less soap is necessary than when plain soap alone is used, and they do not cause harshness.



Compounds, for boiling-off rayon, containing Yarmor, made soluble, make possible the use of inexpensive and satisfactory mineral oils as lubricants. They also eliminate fuzziness and sleaziness.



Wool scouring soaps containing Yarmor Pine Oil, made soluble, produce clean, soft white wool. This is because they remove all dirt and grease and prevent the precipitation of insoluble calcium and magnesium soaps on the stock. Spinning, weaving, and finishing troubles are reduced when scouring soaps containing Yarmor, made soluble, are used.

• • •

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Cotton Goods Markets

New York.—The cotton goods markets failed to show any improvement during the week. Sales continued small and prices were under constant pressure. In some lines, sellers reported that the demand was lighter than it has been in months. In general the quotations on all fabrics were regarded as being below the cost of production. This was particularly true of print cloth yarn goods and plain combed yarn goods. With sales running consistently under production, many mill men are convinced that curtailment is inevitable unless the market improves soon. Short time operations have already been started by a number of mills.

Business in finished goods continued light. Some new business for future delivery was noted on blankets, spreads and fancy towels. Sales of sheets and pillow cases were small and prices low.

Buyers were reported in a position where they knew that their needs were uncovered, but they feared to buy more than immediate requirements, since prices have been declining and there was no assurance that further declines would not develop. The low levels to which prices had sunk was considered the probable bottom, but this also was said when goods were worth $\frac{1}{4}$ c more than they are now, and for this reason buyers were not impressed with such considerations. What they wanted was a reversal of the trend or, at best, some indication that the declines have been arrested. No such assurance was forthcoming. While a plan for sealing of productive equipment was receiving the consideration of some officials in the NRA and in the code authority, no definite announcement had been made of any such plans, and buyers were in no mood to speculate upon mere possibilities.

The majority of sellers reported little interest in rayon cloths, but there were reports that fairly substantial business was pending in some weaves. Dress goods converters were said to have combed the market carefully for offerings of nearby deliveries of certain constructions with a view to picking up what could be had.

Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	4 11-16
Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s	4 13-16
Gray goods, 38½-in., 64x60s	6¼
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s	8¾
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s	7¼
Brown sheetings, 3-yard	10
Brown sheetings, standard	10½
Tickinys, 8-ounce	19
Denims	15
Dress gingham	16½
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Cotton Yarn Markets

Philadelphia, Pa.—The yarn market continued quiet last week. Prices showed a good deal of irregularity and were regarded as softer, although quotations were nominally unchanged. Demand continued light and even at the low prices, buyers showed very little interest. They hesitate to operate in the face of prevailing conditions and the lower trend of the cotton market added to the uncertainty. The average buyer is apparently covering only when he is badly in need of yarn and then trying to locate some cheaper source of supply.

Sales of carded knitting yarn were not large. Spinners are becoming careful about how they quote on coarse counts. Customers have once more been trying to induce their sources to take fine counts as a basis and figure the prices down for the coarse numbers. Spinners know from experience that to do this results in enlarging their losses, as more can be lost on coarse numbers than fine, on account of production of the former being much greater. For their own protection, some spinners are now quoting the coarse yarn group as entirely separate from the finer numbers. This makes for some irregularity among actual selling prices, as compared with the quotations shown in the published lists. It is said this explains the claim of some customers that they can buy at prices which are under the published lists.

Interest in yarn for light weight underwear yarn seems to have fallen away in the past month, accounting in part for the lull in combed yarns, while there is some little trading in carded yarns for heavyweight underwear. Severity of a great part of the winter put leaven under the late reorder business in heavies, while necessarily having an opposite effect on lightweights, it was explained by nearby manufacturers.

Mercerized yarns are reported in somewhat lighter call, with demand for immediate deliveries of small quantities showing more persistency than ordinarily in a quiet market. Prices remain practically unchanged.

The bulk of the current business in yarns is on a basis of price representative of the market. The market is in a more satisfactory one in this respect than in some recent months, despite a disparity in quotations that, it would seem, must be attributed to excess stocks of yarn still in some weak hands.

Southern Single Warps		26s	33
10s	27 1/2	30s	34 1/2-35
12s	28	40s	41-42
14s	28 1/2	40s ex.	43-44
16s	29	50s	50
20s	30	Duck Yarns, 3, 4 and 5-Ply	
26s	33	8s	27
30s	34 1/2-35	10s	27 1/2
40s	41	12s	28
Southern Single Skeins		16s	29 1/2
8s	27	20s	30 1/2
10s	27 1/2	Carpet Yarns	
12s	28	Tinged carpets, 8s, 3	
14s	28 1/2	and 4-ply	
20s	30	Colored strips, 8s, 3	
26s	32 1/2-33	and 4-ply	
30s	34 1/2-35	White carpets, 8s, 3	
36s	35 1/2	and 4-ply	
40s	41	8s, 1-ply	
Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps		8s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	
8s	27	10s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	
10s	27 1/2-28	12s, 2-ply	
12s	27 1/2-28	16s, 2-ply	
16s	29	20s, 2-ply	
20s	30 1/2	30s, 2-ply	
24s	32 1/2	Southern Frame Cones	
26s	33 1/2	8s	
30s	34 1/2-35 1/2	10s	
30s ex.	35 1/2-36 1/2	12s	
40s	41-42	14s	
Southern Two-Ply Skeins		16s	
8s	27	18s	
10s	27 1/2	20s	
12s	28	22s	
14s	28 1/2	24s	
16s	29	26s	
20s	30 1/2	28s	
24s	32	30s	

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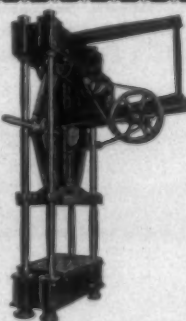


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MAXWELL BROS., Inc., 2300 S. Morgan St., Chicago, Ill. Sou. Reps., C. R. Miller, Sr., and C. R. Miller, Jr., Macon, Ga.; C. B. Ashbrook and H. Ellis, Jasper, Fla. Sou. Offices and Plants at Macon and Jasper.

NATIONAL OIL PRODUCTS CO., Harrison, N. J. Sou. Reps., R. B. MacIntyre, 801 E. Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; G. H. Small, 799 Argonne Ave., N. E., Atlanta, Ga. Warehouse, Chattanooga, Tenn.

NATIONAL RING TRAVELER CO., 257 W. Exchange St., Providence, R. I. Sou. Office and Warehouse, 131 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Agt., C. D. Taylor, Gaffney, S. C. Sou. Reps., L. E. Taylor, Box 272, Atlanta, Ga.; Otto Pratt, Gaffney, S. C.; H. B. Askew, Box 272, Atlanta, Ga.

NEUMANN & CO., R., Hoboken, N. J. Direct Factory Rep., Greenville Belting Co., Greenville, S. C.

NEW DEPARTURE BEARING CO., Bristol, Conn. Sou. Rep., E. W. Potter, 913 First Nat. Bk. Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

NEW ENGLAND BOBBIN & SHUTTLE CO., Nashua, N. H. Sou. Rep., D. C. Ragan, High Point, N. C.

N. Y. & N. J. LUBRICANT CO., 292 Madison Ave., New York City. Sou. Office, 601 Kingston Ave., Charlotte, N. C., Lewis W. Thomason, Sou. Dist. Mgr. Sou. Warehouses, Charlotte, N. C., Spartanburg, S. C., New Orleans, La., Atlanta, Ga., Greenville, S. C.

NORMA-HOFFMANN BEARINGS CORP., Stamford, Conn. Sou. Rep., E. W. Lawrence, 1841 Plaza, Charlotte, N. C.

ONYX OIL & CHEMICAL CO., Jersey City, N. J. Sou. Rep., Edwin W. Klumph, 1716 Garden Terrace, Charlotte, N. C.

PERKINS & SON, Inc., B. F., Holyoke, Mass.

PRECISION GEAR & MACHINE CO., Inc., Charlotte, N. C.

GUSTAVO PRESTON CO., 113 Broad St., Boston, Mass. Sou. Reps., A. K. Buxton, P. O. Box 453, Charlotte, N. C.; John P. Batson, P. O. Box 841, Greenville, S. C.

RHOADS & SONS, J. E., 35 N. Sixth St., Philadelphia, Pa. Factory and Tannery, Wilmington, Del.; Atlanta Store, 85 Forsyth St., S.W., Atlanta, Ga.; C. R. Mitchell, Mgr.; Reps., J. W. Mitchell, Box 1589, Greenville, S. C.; L. H. Schwoebel, 864 W. 5th St., Winston-Salem, N. C.; A. S. Jay, 329 West Point St., Roanoke, Ala.

ROHM & HAAS, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Rep., P. H. Del Plaine, 1109 Independence Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

SACO-LOWELL SHOPS, 147 Milk St., Boston, Mass. Sou. Office and Repair Depot, Charlotte, N. C., Walter W. Gayle, Sou. Agent; Branch Sou. Offices, Atlanta, Ga., John L. Graves, Mgr.; Greenville, S. C.

SEYDEL CHEMICAL CO., Jersey City, N. J. Sou. Rep., Harold P. Goller, Greenville, S. C. Francis P. Boyer, Lowell, Mass.

SEYDEL-WOOLLEY CO., 748 Rice St., N. W., Atlanta, Ga.

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO., THE, Cleveland, O. Sou. Reps., E. H. Steger, 212 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C.; R. B. Olney, 158 E. Main St., Spartanburg, S. C.; W. O. Masten, 2308 S. Main St., Winston-Salem, N. C.; W. B. McLeod, 245 W. Freemason St., Norfolk, Va.; G. N. Jones, 207 Glascock St., Raleigh, N. C.; John Limbach, 233 Peachtree St., Atlanta, Ga.; D. S. Shimp, 3 Cummins Sta., Nashville, Tenn. Warehouses at Philadelphia, Charlotte, Spartanburg, Atlanta, Columbus, Nashville, Newark and Boston.

SIPP-EASTWOOD CORP., Paterson, N. J. Sou. Rep., Carolina Specialty Co., Charlotte.

SOCONY-VACUUM OIL CO., Inc., Southeastern Div. Office, 1602 Baltimore Trust Bldg., Baltimore, Md. Warehouses: Union

Storage Warehouse Co., 1000 W. Morehead St., Charlotte, N. C.; Textile Warehouse Co., 511 Rhett St., Greenville, S. C.; South Atlantic Bonded Warehouse Co., Greensboro, N. C.; New South Express Lines, Columbia, S. C.; Terminal Storage Corp., 317 N. 17th St., Richmond, Va.; Taylor Transfer Co., 102 Boush St., Norfolk, Va.

SOLUOL CORP., 123 Georgia Ave., Providence, R. I. Sou. Rep., Eugene J. Adams, Terrace Apts., Anderson, S. C.

SONOCO PRODUCTS CO., Hartsville, S. C.

SOUTHERN SPINDLE & FLYER CO., Charlotte, N. C.

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BANDING MILL, Charlotte, N. C.

STANLEY WORKS; THE, New Britain, Conn. Sou. Office and Warehouse, 552 Murphy Ave., S. W., Atlanta, Ga., H. C. Jones, Mgr.; Sou. Rep., Horace E. Black, P. O. Box 424, Charlotte, N. C.

STEEL HEDDLE MFG. CO., 2100 W. Allegheny Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Office and Plant, 621 E. McBee Ave., Greenville, S. C.; H. E. Littlejohn, Mgr. Sou. Reps., W. O. Jones and C. W. Cain, Greenville, Office.

STEIN, HALL & CO., Inc., 285 Madison Ave., New York City. Sou. Office, Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; Ira L. Griffin, Mgr.

STERLING RING TRAVELER CO., 101 Lindsey St., Fall River, Mass. Sou. Rep., Geo. W. Walker, P. O. Box 78, Greenville, S. C.

STEWART IRON WORKS, Cincinnati, O. Sales Reps., Jasper C. Hutto, Box 43, Greensboro, N. C.; Peterson-Stewart Fence Construction Co., 241 Liberty St., Spartanburg, S. C.

STONE, CHAS. H., Stone Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

TERKELL MACHINE CO., Charlotte, N. C. E. A. Terrell, Pres. and Mgr.

TEXTILE BANKING CO., 55 Madison Ave., New York City. Sou. Rep., Kenneth A. Durham, 1112 Commercial Natitonal Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

TEXTILE-FINISHING MACHINERY CO., Providence, R. I. Sou. Office, Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

TEXTILE SHOP, THE, Franklin St., Spartanburg, S. C. E. J. Eaddy, Sec. and Treas.

U. S. BOBBIN & SHUTTLE CO., Manchester, N. H. Sou. Plants, Monticello, Ga. (Jordan Div.); Greenville, S. C.; Johnson City, Tenn. Sou. Reps., L. K. Jordan, Sales Mgr., Monticello, Ga.

UNIVERSAL WINDING CO., Providence, R. I. Sou. Offices, Charlotte, N. C., Atlanta, Ga.

U. S. RING TRAVELER CO., 159 Aborn St., Providence, R. I. Sou. Reps., William W. Vaughan, P. O. Box 792, Greenville, S. C.; Oliver B. Land, P. O. Box 158, Athens, Ga.

VEEDER-ROOT CO., Inc., Hartford, Conn. Sou. Office, Room 1401 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; Edwin Howard, Sou. Sales Mgr.

VICTOR RING TRAVELER CO., Providence, R. I., with Southern office and stock room at 137 S. Marietta St., Gastonia, N. C. Also stock room in charge of B. F. Barnes, Jr., Mgr., 1733 Inverness Ave., N. E., Atlanta, Ga.

VISCOSE CO., Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C., Harry L. Dalton, Mgr.

WAK, Inc., Charlotte, N. C. W. A. Kennedy, Pres.; F. W. Warrington, field manager.

WHITIN MACHINE WORKS, Whitinsville, Mass. Sou. Offices, Whitin Bldg., Charlotte, N. C., W. H. Porcher and R. I. Dalton, Mgrs.; 1317 Healey Bldg., Atlanta, Ga. Sou. Reps., M. P. Thomas, Charlotte Office; I. D. Wingo and M. J. Bentley, Atlanta Office.

WHITINSVILLE SPINNING RING CO., Whitinsville, Mass. Sou. Rep., W. L. Nicholson, 2119 Conniston Place, Charlotte, N. C.

WILLIAMS & SONS, I. B., Dover, N. H. Sales Reps., C. C. Withington, 710 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; R. A. Brand, 213 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

WOLF, JACQUES & CO., Passaic, N. J. Sou. Reps., C. R. Bruning, 1202 W. Market St., Greensboro, N. C.; Walter A. Wood Supply Co., 4517 Rossville Blvd., Chattanooga, Tenn.

tions during the first two months of 1935 were even more discouraging.

CAN'T DETERMINE PROFITS

"The commission made no attempt, and it probably is impossible, to determine the proportion of profits in 1933 and the first six months of 1934 due to enhancement of inventory. Any statement of profits in that period should be read in the light of the staggering losses sustained by the industry annually between 1926 and 1932, amounting in the aggregate to more than 1 billion dollars—losses only partially recouped by the profits shown in the commission's report. Such a statement of profits should likewise be read in the light of increased demands for working capital as a result of greatly increased wage costs.

Textile Trade Continued Active During February

Activity in the textile industry, which resulted in the establishment of a new peak during the opening month of 1935, is believed to have continued into February, says the current issue of the *Textile Organon*, published by the Tubize Chatillon Corporation, which adds that "we still believe that the Spring peak of business will show up in February or March this year rather than one or two months later, as is usual."

"The pattern of recovery from the low of 1932," states the paper, "has been a series of three and one-half short 6-8 month cycles, which are distinctly of the consumers goods type. For a definite and steady improvement in business, we must await activity in the heavier industries and this upward surge does not appear on the horizon as yet."

Commenting upon the rayon market, the *Organon* says the decline in rayon deliveries in February compared with January was anticipated, but producers' stocks at the end of last month amounted to less than a four weeks' supply and thus were of a very reasonable size. Sluggishness and soft prices continue to feature the rayon woven goods market and the buying spurt by the cutters to prepare for their Spring and Easter business had not materialized to March 5th. The underwear business was fairly good in volume, but the price structure weakened. Broadly speaking, February was a month of uncertainty and hesitation following the phenomenally active month of January.

Appoint J. P. Stevens Co. Highland Park Agents

J. P. Stevens & Co., Inc., 44 Leonard street, New York, announced that the company had been appointed the selling agent of Highland Park Manufacturing Company, Rock Hill, S. C., Rock Hill plant.

Sullivan Hardware Has Fiftieth Birthday

Sullivan Hardware Company, Anderson, S. C., has just celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of the business. It was founded by W. W. Sullivan, the present head of the company and has grown steadily since its organization in 1884.

Sullivan Hardware Company is one of the best known firms of its kind in the South. During its 50 years in business, the company has built up a large textile mill supply department and has consistently done a large business with the mills.

Report From Federal Trade Commission Shows Losses for Cotton Mills

(Continued from Page 6)

whole and unhappily, as we believe will be shown by further studies of the commission now under way, losses continued during the last half of the year, while opera-

Rayon and Silk Industries Protest Lower Tariff

THE danger that the American textile industries will be swamped by a flood of cheap foreign goods unless an adequate tariff protects them, was set forth in an affidavit from Peter Van Horn, president of the National Federation of Textiles, Inc., to the committee on reciprocity information.

The committee will hold a public hearing in Washington Monday on the proposed trade treaty with Italy.

In specifically comparing the Italian and American weaving industries the affidavit sets forth that wages in American silk and rayon mills are four and five times those in Italy. It disputes the claim that wage differentials are offset by the superior productivity of American workmen and machinery. Instead, it argues that Italian workmen possess superior manual skill by inheritance, and that Italian mills are now equipped with up-to-date machinery imported from the United States.

The affidavit generalizes upon the dangers that any textile producing country, given a competitive advantage over the United States, can flood our markets with such cheaply produced merchandise that our mills would be forced to close. The statement is made that Italian looms have a yearly capacity of 300,000,000 yards more than was actually produced in 1933.

GREATER LOSSES UNDER NRA

The affidavit points out that American silk and rayon weaving industries are operating at a greater loss than before the NRA, and that a tariff which permits an increased influx of foreign goods "will have international consequences."

The affidavit is accompanied by tables showing importations from foreign countries relative to cost of manufacture in the United States, Switzerland, Italy and Japan, and comparative wages in the United States, Switzerland, Germany, France, Italy and Japan.

Of them the affidavit says:

"Inasmuch as the competitive conditions are similar to those already submitted in relation to the reciprocal trade agreement with Switzerland, except that the unfairness of the competition is accentuated in this case because of the extremely low wage rates prevailing in Italy. Destruction of the silk and rayon weaving industry in this country, by allowing an influx of low priced foreign materials would be of international consequence. Raw silk, for example, is one of the largest articles of importation into this country and it forms the base on which Japan determines its purchases of American cotton.

"In the trade treaty signed on February 27, 1935, between Belgium and the United States, the policy in regard to the status of foreign nations under these treaties was clearly outlined. The Belgium treaty is of the unconditional most-favored-nation type and the tariff concessions made by each signatory are available to all other countries not practicing discrimination.

"There is a certain leeway, of course, for the interpretation of the term 'discrimination.' Nevertheless, the danger foreseen and discussed in previous briefs submitted by the Committee on Legislation of the National Federation of Textiles, Inc., is made more apparent by this treaty. Unless negotiations in regard to any commodity are made with the country which has the lowest manufacturing cost for that commodity, the manufactur-

ers in the United States and in all other countries as a matter of fact, which have most-favor-nation types of treaty are subject to onslaughts of low priced competition from that low-cost-of-production country.

"It would be unnecessary for such low cost of production nation to discriminate against any one. Its low cost products would, in the majority of cases, displace the product of any country in the world.

"No action should be taken by the committee on reciprocity information in regard to any silk or rayon products without first considering very carefully the results of further lowering the duty on imported products which are increasing in spite of the tariff duties now in effect. A further reduction at this time on any fabrics produced in Italy would open the door to a flood of competition from other countries also where the costs of production are as low or lower than those of Italy."

The National Federation of Textiles, Inc., is a trade association composed of the following divisions: Broad Goods Manufacturers' Association, Fashion Fabrics Council, Underwear Fabrics Association, Tie Fabrics Association, Hat Band Manufacturers' Association of America, Printed Fabric Label Manufacturers' Association, Woven Label Manufacturers' Association, Ribbon Manufacturers of America, Raw Silk Importers, Inc., Sewing Thread and Floss Industry, Thrown Yarn Council and the Uptown Credit Group.

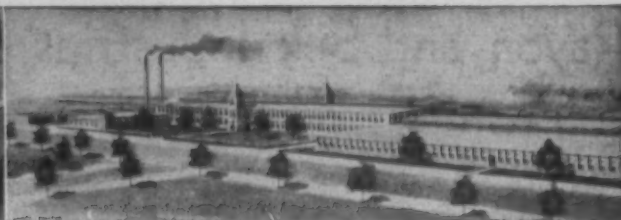
The committee on legislation, which sponsors the affidavit, is composed of Horace B. Cheney, chairman, Cheney Bros.; Edward F. Addiss, Meinhard Greef & Co., Inc.; Raymond G. Buser, R. G. Buser Co.; B. Edmund David, David Silks, Inc.; Nathan Lewis, Kahn & Feldman, Inc.; William Menke, Menke, Kaufman & Co., Inc.; H. M. Neale, Duplan Silk Corp.

Edgerton To Join Fight Against Code Reopening

Nashville, Tenn.—John E. Edgerton, president of the Southern States Industrial Council, and president of the Lebanon Woolen Mills of Lebanon, Tenn., charged as he departed for Washington to fight the proposed reopening of the NRA code for the textile industry, that manufacturing groups directing their thoughts toward elimination of wage differentials between the North and South are directing their thoughts simultaneously toward elimination of Southern industry.

He warned that the Northern and Eastern manufacturers who are insisting that the textile code be reopened are but the vanguard of a whole army of the South's industrial competitors who during the reorganization of NRA will seek complete elimination of the differential. Mr. Edgerton declared that there has been a gradual decrease in the wage differential ever since the codes went into effect and that special efforts for complete elimination are being made also by the shoe and men's clothing industries. Pointing out that the NRA increased production costs much more in the South than in the North, Mr. Edgerton declared that the differential between the two sections is already so small that the past eighteen months has been a gradual shift of industry to the North.

"A study of the textile industry shows conclusively that hourly wage rates have been increased to a far greater extent in the South than in the North. From July, 1933, which was pre-code, to August, 1934, the following percentage increases occurred in the cotton textile industry: North, male, 48.8 per cent., female 61.3 per cent; South, male, 70 per cent, female, 100 per cent," he said.



Visiting The Mills

By Mrs. Ethel Thomas Dabbs (Aunt Becky)

ROCKINGHAM, N. C.

(Continued from last week)

A PRETTY NEW CHURCH THE PRIDE OF THE VILLAGE

HANNAH PICKETT MILLS, PLANT No. 2

M. T. Poovey, Superintendent

One of Mr. Poovey's most cherished dreams have come true. A handsome new church has been erected on the village of Hannah Pickett Mill No. 2, where he is superintendent.

Mr. Poovey says the beautiful part of the whole thing is the co-operation of the employees themselves, who have helped whole-heartedly and unselfishly in building the pretty church, which cost around \$8,000, and is as nice as anyone can wish for.

"Hannah Pickett Community Church" is the name it goes by and it is served one Sunday in each month by regular pastors, Methodist, Baptist and Presbyterian. One Sunday in each month, the pulpit is occupied by visiting preachers.

THE WAY IT STARTED

Ever since Mr. Poovey became superintendent three years ago, it has been the dream of his life to have a mill church. A meeting was called at his home one evening about a year ago, and community leaders enthusiastically offered their services. A village census was first taken, in order to learn the strength of the different denominations, and a complete check-up was made.

About the time the new community and office building was completed, a supper was given in the store, the proceeds to go toward the new church as a starter. \$180.00 clear was the amazing result, and proof that these splendid mill people were ready to stand back of the movement. Everybody enjoyed the supper so much that two other suppers were given, bringing in around \$150.00.

Then Mr. Poovey suggested that it would be a fine thing if each employee would donate a day's pay, and the people came across one hundred per cent—giving the sum of \$717.00. All this was done before a word was said to Mr. W. B. Cole, the mill president.

Other people interested in the good work contributed till the amount was near \$1,200 and then Mr. Poovey went to Mr. Cole and he immediately gave a pretty plot for the building, and used his check book generously, as everybody knew he would do when he saw that the people really wanted a church in their village. The church, entirely paid for, was dedicated about the middle of January, and is the pride, not only of Mr. and Mrs. Poovey, but of the entire village.

A FINE BASEMENT, EIGHT SUNDAY SCHOOL ROOMS, BANQUETING HALL AND KITCHEN

There is not a thing cheap or shoddy in this building. The eight Sunday school rooms are well furnished with comfortable seats and tables. The kiddie class room is delightfully attractive, and the tiny chairs are enough to tempt the youngsters to attend.

There is a baptismal pool for the convenience of the Baptists. An altar, commodious auditorium with lovely seats, a splendid heating and lighting equipment.

Jones Electric Co. donated light fixtures; Charlotte Electric Co. donated the wiring and Smith Courtney Co. of Richmond, Va., gave all the switches.

THE LADIES' AID

What would a church do without Missionary Societies, Ladies' Aid, and Circles? The Ladies' Aid, organized in December with a membership of 40, have bought and paid for a piano, song books, collection plates, etc., and now have \$30.00 in the treasury. Kidd-Frix of Concord, from whom the piano was bought, contributed an organ for the Junior Sunday School rooms.

After all the above, Mr. Poovey's heart was set on a complete and lovely final finishing touch, so he went to his people in the mill again and they contributed enough to pay for a carpet which is now being made to fit, and to furnish the kitchen and banquet hall. An electric stove is to be installed, and these good people will always have a place for entertainments.

BLADENBORO, N. C.

BLADENBORO COTTON MILLS

These mills, Nos. 1; 2 and 3, employ around 1,000 operatives. J. T. Honeycutt is superintendent, assisted by C. H. Dunn. Both are efficient and courteous, and make a splendid team.

Various styles in plain and novelty yarns are made here, dyed and finished ready for the markets.

Mill No. 1 is nearest to town, and is a nice large plant. R. M. Hester is overseer carding, with J. F. Honeycutt, son of the superintendent, second hand on first shift and John Hall on second shift. W. E. Brown (he used to be at schoolfield) is overseer spinning; on first shift, Fred Williams is second hand in spinning and H. C. Bennett, second hand in winding. On second shift, Jesse Lewis is second hand in spinning and W. C. Cain, in winding.

Mill No. 2 joins No. 1. G. C. Cain is overseer carding and spinning, with George Parrish, second hand in carding, and Lee McPherson, second hand in spinning. On second shift, Walter Edwards assists in carding and J. B.

Bennett in spinning. A lot of novelty yarns are made in No. 2, cotton and cotton mixed with rayon. The ratines are especially pretty.

Mill No. 3 is several yards away, but all are right on the Wilmington Highway. W. F. McDonald is general overseer; J. C. Hester is overseer carding, with Luther Creech, second hand; Ice Pace, overseer spinning; Darrell McDonald, in twisting and winding; on second shift, Harvey Wright in spinning and R. C. Carter in twisting and winding.

OTHER FUTURE LEADERS

There are fine young men working up in these mills—section men, second hands and card grinders, who take The Textile Bulletin. Among them are Thomas Smith, section man in twistors in No. 3; Dalton Bennett, section man on winders in No. 1; A. Gaston Hester, section man in spinning, No. 1; Holland Hughes, section man in spinning; Terry Davis, section man on speeders; D. C. Butler is master mechanic; Bill Hester and Geo. McNeil, electricians.

A MILL ON TRIAL FOR DISCRIMINATION

Court Runs At Night—Stages a Good Comic Show

(By Aunt Becky)

I haint never seen a better comick sho then the won pulled off in a Cort House resuntly, when a mill wuz bein tride for "criminating" agin union workers. The funniest thing about it, wuz them edicated, hi-falutin lawyers, that didn't no a spinnin frame frum a picker stick, an didn't onderstand a bit of textile lingo. The fool questins they axed and idees they got wuz shore a screem.

I wuz plum tickled to be a spicktater at that trial which run won nite till about midnite. Sumtimes them lawyers wood fergit what they cum fer, but they node they wuz there to raze cain about sumthin, an so they wood turn their attention to other subjects—an our Mr. Clark an the Textile Bulletin wuz a hot won. The Bulletin wuz accused of disruptin an corruptin, an so on an so forth, and the mill on trial wuz accused of letting "Dave Clark" run it cause "the Grate Mr. Beck" write-up had been cirkilated amung the operatives.

In cross questinin one of the supers, the union lawyer axed:

"Don't you no you done Mr. Beck a grave injestis to cirkilate them papers?"

"No, I don't think so."

"What did you do it for? Did you think it wood keep the peepil frum jinin the union?"

"I didn't think much about it—only I enjoyed readin it an I always like to pass entertaining stuff on to others."

"An you didn't think you were doin Mr. Beck an injustice?"

"No. If the statements were false he could go to law." Then folks stopped shawin gum long enuff to laff.

When a witness fur the mill wuz tellin how an why a loom fixer wuz discharged fur not keepin his work up, there wuz more fun. The loom fixer had dun told about bein "fired," an the lawyer wuz plum horrifide, to know that sich cruelty as "firin" a man wuz allowed in a civilized country, and I wuz plum mad when a feller jabbed that lawyer in the ribs an explained that being "fired" meant discharged. I can jest see his ize a bulgin now

with horrer when he picktered that mean boss settin the pore man afire!

Another man wuz testerfyin fur the mill, an told how the loom fixer put the job in a hole.

"You say he put the job in a hole?"

"Ye sir."

"What wuz his job?"

"Runnin a section."

"What is a section?"

"A hundred looms."

"A hundred looms! Now we are getting somewhere! The stretchout systim! That has caused all the trouble."

"He didn't run a hundred looms."

"You just now said he did."

"I did not. I said he run a section."

"An you sed a section is a hundred looms. You can't get around that!" A big fat man over in a corner laffed so hard he swallowed his terbacker an purty ni choked to deth. The jedge rapped fer order and the examinon went on. Everybody shore wuz enjoyin themselves. The lawyer continered:

"An what sort of a 'hole' did my client put them hundred looms in? I don't no much about mill mersheenery, but I've bin told that a loom is bigger than a cow, an my client ain't no Samson! He cud not a put won loom in a hole, to say nothin of a hundred." More lafter. "There's sumthin ded up the branch! Sumbody is fergittin that they swor to tell the truth! We have bin told that this mill is modern an up-to-date. But I say, *no mill* is up-to-date that has a whole in it big enuff to swallow a hundred looms!" very emfatically, an bangin his fist on the table.

Atter while that pore lawyer larnt that "runnin a section" wuz keepin the looms fixt, an gettin "in a hole" meant not keepin em fixt. The everdence wuz that the loom fixer wuz discharged cause he couldn't or didn't keep his work up, an weavers on his section were grumblin. The everdence showed that nobody wuz let go except them that couldn't or wouldn't keep up with the procession. The whole bunch of union folks clamed otherwise but there wuz too many good witness that disagreed with em—an besides, twice as many more had bin let go about the same time fur the same thing, an wuz makin no complaint, peepil that did not belong to the union.

One union woman had been beat up by a non-union woman, an that all cum up fur discussion, tho it happened last year an had dun bin pade fer. The gal that dun the beatin sed:

"Yes, I beat her, an if she tells any more lies or slanders me I'll beat her agin!"

"What did you beat her with?"

"My bare hands."

"Now tell the truth. Didn't you go to the picker room an get a picker stick to fight with?"

"No. They don't have picker sticks in the picker room."

"Where do they keep them?"

"In the weave room."

"An when they need picker sticks in the picker room they have to go plum to the weave room to get them?"

"Picker sticks ain't used in the picker room."

"Indeed! An where are they used?"

"In the weave room."

"What for?"

"To knock the shuttle through the warp."

"You are excused," sighed the lawyer, moppin his face an shakin his hed hopelessly. I'll bet he never wants another case like that. Anyhow, it wood do him a lot of good to git a job of sum sort in the mill an larn sumthin

Classified Department

POSITION superintendent small mill now open. Send full particulars regarding experience. Address "A," care Textile Bulletin.

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Process Tax Payments 4 Per Cent in Arrears

Washington.—Less than 4 per cent of cotton processing taxes assessed and due remains unpaid, Commissioner of Internal Revenue Helvering made known in a statement intending to show that charges of processing tax collection laxity are entirely unfounded.

The statement follows:

"The attention of the Bureau of Internal Revenue has been called to articles appearing recently in cotton trade publications in which it is alleged that there is a laxity in the collection of taxes imposed on the processing of cotton; that the Government is making no effort to audit the

mills' accounts, and that there is no difficulty in obtaining extra time in which to pay the tax.

"Commissioner of Internal Revenue Guy T. Helvering stated that reports to the bureau from collectors of internal revenue for the cotton processing districts establish the fact that they are exercising the utmost diligence in the collection of cotton processing taxes. While the law authorizes postponement of payment of processing taxes for a period not exceeding 180 days, the practice of the bureau is to authorize a postponement for a period of but one month, except in unusual and exceptional cases. There have been relatively few applications granted for further postponement. Every application for extension must be accompanied by financial statements and evidence establishing conclusively that a failure to grant the extension would result in extreme hardship. In no case is an extension granted when deferment in payment would result in the collection of the tax being jeopardized.

"The law provides for the filing of liens and issuing of warrants for distraint as a means of enforcing collection if the tax is not paid on or before the due date. In only rare instances, however, has it been necessary to resort to these extreme measures in order to protect the interests of the Government.

"The field forces of the bureau have made, and are continually making, investigations of the records and returns of processors of cotton in order to discover any evasion of processing tax.

"Available figures indicate that less than 4 per cent of the total cotton processing taxes assessed and due is now unpaid."

American Cotton Losing Jap Mart

Washington.—American cotton, its price boosted by Government measures, has lost part of its market in Japan, a report of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics showed.

During the first six months of 1934, 62 members of the Japan Spinners' Association consumed 1,532,000 bales, of which 889,600 were American and 495,200 Indian.

In the last half of 1934, consumption increased to 1,687,200 bales, but the American share was 828,000 and the Indian, 731,600.

"This steady decline," the Bureau said, "is attributed to price factors."

Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace contends, however, that the price of American cotton is not unreasonably high.

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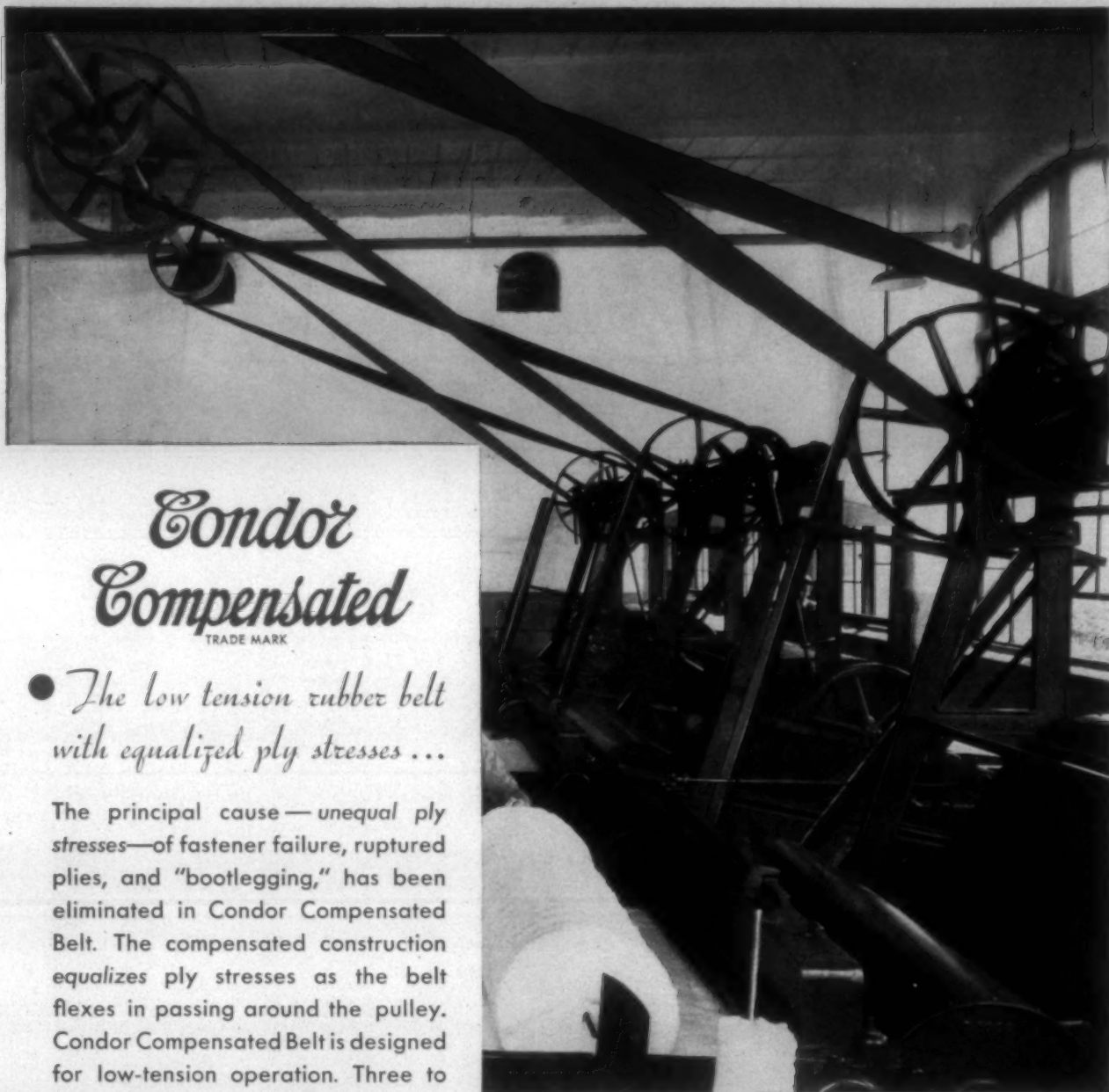
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